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WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

The Fading of the Beautiful.

BY MRS. L. E. [illegible]

The beautiful hath fled,
To join the spirit-train:
Earth interposed with strong array,
Love stretch'd his arms to bar the way,
All—all in vain.

There was a bridal hope
Before her, crowned with flowers;
Its orange blossoms took the hue
With which the cypress dank with dew
Darkeneth our bowers.

Affections wild and warm
Sprung round her gentle way:
Even childhood with a moisten'd eye
And friendship's tenderest ministry
Watch'd her decay.

Disease around her couch
Reign'd long with tyrant sway,
Till vanish'd from her cheek the rose
And the fair flesh like vernal snows
Wasted away.

But the Dark angel's touch
Dissolv'd that dire control,
And where the love-knot may not break,
Nor pain nor grief intrusion make
Bore the sweet soul.



THE DEATH BED OF WASHINGTON.

CHINESE SKETCHES.

Last week we gave a chapter on education in China, and as germain to the subject, we will devote this issue to the consideration of Chinese literature. The principal sections of their literature are: first, philosophy, including whatever is taught of theology and general physics; second, history; third, fiction; and, fourth, drama. In the first and most important of these departments, the Chinese have an ancient work, which they highly esteem, called the Y-king. The works of Confucius, however, include most of what is valuable in Chinese ethics. But as Confucius and his works are fully spoken of in a preceding number, we will merely add here that we incline to agree with a learned writer, that his moral precepts and maxims are equal to any that ever proceeded from an uninspired pen.

History forms an extensive and elaborate branch of Chinese composition. It is conducted under the peculiar auspices of government, which in philosophy cherishes only works of high antiquity; but, as history is a subject on which new matter must continually accumulate, provision is made for its regular continuation. The task, as already mentioned, is intrusted to a leading department of the Hanlin or literary board; and the records, written on loose sheets, are deposited in an imperial bureau, where they remain a certain period dormant. From time to time, and usually on the accession of a new race, his majesty orders them to be taken out and employed in composing the annals, either of a particular dynasty, or of the empire in general. Of these works we are able to form some estimate, since, independently of several others, the great General History, which enjoys a high reputation, has been translated into French by Mailla. The materials may be regarded as perfectly authentic; the writers are usually men of ability, possessed of ample leisure and resources. Yet a chronicle written in this mechanical manner, as an official act, is not likely to call forth much display of thought or exertion of genius. These works, accordingly can not enter into any competition with the historical compositions produced in the West. Nothing is displayed of the glowing descriptions of Livy, or the deep reflection of Tacitus. The events are not woven into a regular and connected series; their causes are not investigated; characters are not nicely discriminated; and but general reflections are interspersed. The best of these works can aspire to little above the character of chronicle. Incidents are recorded in the order of date: nothing is exhibited in any connected view; and the most important revolutions are mixed up with private occurrences, casualties, eclipses, or remarkable storms and inundations: the narrative is occasionally animated, and contains judicious strictures on the conduct of the principal actors; but, in general, the only parts where much ability is displayed, are the memorials and addresses to the emperors by distinguished ministers and statesmen; yet, as these consist probably of the original documents preserved in the manner above described, the historian can have little merit beyond that of selection.

In a knowledge of geography the Chinese have been, till recently, sadly deficient. Malcom describes a map of the world which he obtained there, as follows:—

"It is two feet wide by three and a half high, and is almost covered with China! In the left hand corner, at the top, is a sea, three inches square, in which are delineated, as small islands, Europe, England, France, Holland, Portugal, and Africa. Holland is as large as all the rest, and Africa is not as large as the end of one's little finger! The northern frontier is Russia, very large. The left corner at the bottom, is occupied by 'the western ocean,' as it is called, containing the Malay peninsula, pretty well defined. Along the bottom are Camboja, Cochin China, &c., represented as moderate-sized islands; and on the right is Formosa, larger than all the rest put together. Various other countries are shown as small islands. I should have given an engraving of this curious map, but that a true reduction to the size of a page would have left out most of these countries altogether! The surrounding ocean is represented in huge waves, with smooth passages, or highways, branching off to the different countries, or islands, as they represent them. They suppose that ships which keep along the highways go safely; but if they, through ignorance, or stress of weather, diverge, they soon get among these awful billows, and are lost!"

But the Chinese, since the opening of their ports, and their freer intercourse with foreigners, are becoming more enlightened respecting the relative position, extent, resources, and civilization, of China, compared with the rest of the world. A new geography has been recently published there, which will probably open the eyes of more than three hundred millions of the human race to see that there are other great countries besides China, and other wise and cunning people besides the Chinese. They will also be likely to see, what it is that gives to Europe, and more especially to our own country, so many and such great advantages. It was compiled by the lieutenant-general of a province, and has an introduction written by the governor-general. It is a great event in the history of China, that a geography is published by one of their own people, and in their own language, in which there is so much correct geographical information. In his description of Europe, the author says:—

"The land is very fertile, and its productions are abundant. The people are mild and wary in disposition, good in planning and skilful in executing. They construct implements from wood and metal of the most exquisite formation, without a single fault. They are surprisingly dexterous in using fire and water. In making rigging and in supplying everything about a ship, the whole is without a single mistake. They measure every part of the sea without mistaking a foot or an inch, and reach China, a distance of more than seven thousand *le*, in a very short time."

After stating how our country was settled, and how the English insisted upon taxing the colonies, and how we resisted, the geography says:—

"There was at that time a Washington, an American of another province, born in the ninth year of Yong-tching [A. D. 1732.] His father died when he was but ten years old. He was then trained up by his mother. When small he had great views in regard to both civil and military affairs, and excelled in strength and courage.

"At the time when all the people rebelled against the English, they pressed Washington to become their general. He then immediately entered on his office. Without arms, ammunition, or provisions, Washington stimulated his countrymen to action by a righteous spirit. He pitched his camp near the provincial city [Boston.] From that time, during eight years of bloody conflict, while his army was often reduced and weakened, Washington's spirit was undiminished, and the English army had become old. The English, unable to oppose, concluded a treaty with Washington, by which the northern part (a cold country,) was given up to them, while the southern part, a fertile region, reverted to him.

"Washington, having established the kingdom, disbanded his army and desired to return to the business of husbandry; but all were unwilling and urged him to become their ruler. In reply, before the assembly, Washington said: 'To obtain a kingdom for one's self, to transmit to his posterity, is selfish. In becoming the people's shepherd, such ought to be chosen to this office as have virtue.'"

After noticing the form of government adopted by the colonies, separately and collectively, as one nation, the author offers the following encomium on Washington:—

"As to Washington, he was an extraordinary man. Seizing the two-edged sword of three cubits long, he opened the country ten thousand *le*. He then refused to receive a title, or to secure one for his posterity, preferring to establish an elective administration. Patriotism to be commended under the whole heaven! Truly like the three dynasties! [Hea, Shang, and Chou, mostly included in the traditional history of the Chinese, previous to the age of Confucius.] In administering the government, he fostered virtuous customs, and avoiding war, made his country superior to all other nations. I have seen his portrait. His countenance exhibits great mental power. Ah! who would not call him an uncommon man?"

Of the people of the United States he remarks: "The Americans are all descendants of Europeans, mostly from England, Holland, and France. Of these three kingdoms, those from England are far the most numerous, and therefore their language and customs are the same as those of the English. The emigrants receive their land for cultivation from the aborigines, where they were willing; and where they were unwilling, they removed to other places. Their merchants and mechanics are all white men. They are mild and kind in disposition, but considerate and skilful in trade. They navigate the 'four seas.' They all receive Ya-soo kaou [that is, all protestants.] They are fond of making their religion a matter of conversation and of instruction. Their schools are everywhere. Their learned men are divided into three classes, ministers, physicians, and lawyers. The first class give themselves to astronomy, geography, and the doctrines of the Ya-soo; the second to the healing of diseases, and the third to the administration of the laws."

The chronology adopted in this work is the commonly-received chronology of European writers. The more prominent facts of sacred history, subsequent to the deluge, are likewise either alluded to, or are stated at length, much as they occur in the Scriptures. Abraham is represented as the founder of the Jewish nation. The sojourn of his posterity in the land of Egypt, the oppression they endured, the divine commission of Moses, his leading the Israelites out of Egypt, crossing the Red sea, the destruction of the Egyptian army in the same, the ten commandments divinely communicated to Moses at Mount Sinai, the settlement of the Israelites in the land of Canaan, and their subsequent history, are all briefly mentioned in this work.

The faults of the work are to be attributed mainly to its conciseness. The author leaves out some things which would have been better inserted. He however nowhere disputes, or treats with disrespect, any well-attested historical fact.

In giving an abstract of the ten commandments, the author simply says that "they require the people to worship Shin-teen [the God of heaven,"] &c., without adding that they forbid the worship of any other god.

In speaking of the resurrection of Christ, the writer omits many of the circumstances and proofs of that event. He simply says, that "the next day after the burial, his body was missing: after which his disciples frequently saw him."

In regard to these and similar omissions, it is due to the author to state, that he does not profess to give a full account of the things with which they stand connected, nor does he make any statement or remark against their correctness, as they stand recorded in our histories. It is still further due to him to state, that though these omissions do occur, he does, notwithstanding, clearly and correctly, mention the miraculous incarnation of Jesus, "his Father being called Heaven, and himself the only Son of high Heaven." He also mentions "his miracles and blameless life, the deception and wickedness of his enemies in plotting and securing his death, his frequently appearing to his disciples afterward, their going forth to different kingdoms to publish the gospel, the martyrdom of Stephen, the conversion of Paul, the doctrines of Jesus the same as those of Moses, and that his people worship him as the Lord Jesus, the Savior of the world."

By omitting the geography and history of China, the author saves himself the unpleasant task of making any allusion to the causes which led to the late war with England, or to the consequences which resulted from it. He therefore enters into no discussion or defence of the religion or institutions of his own country. The consequence is, that the work contains a more correct and a more extensive account of the history and institutions of Christian nations, than has ever before been published by any heathen writer in any age of the world. On this account, as well as for several other reasons, it is a very remarkable production. To see the names of Noah, Abraham, Moses, Daniel, Paul, Luther, Washington, and above all, that of the Lord Jesus Christ, as the Savior of the world, thus introduced, with so much correctness and so much respect, into the language and to the notice of so many millions of bigoted heathens, is matter of astonishment, and can not fail to call forth from every Christian heart, an earnest desire that the fountain thus opened may continue to pour forth its enlightening streams, till this whole nation shall be savingly benefitted by its influence.

WASHINGTON.

I look upon Washington as the peculiar gift of God to the American people: I regard him as specially raised up as our political Joshua, to guide these people across the swellings of a war-vexed revolution to the fair inheritance of freedom which lay beyond. I behold in him the development of a character that has no equal in the annals of man: and I feel, therefore, that it is true, as has been stated by a distinguished nobleman of England (Lord Brougham), that, until time shall be no more, the progress of our race in wisdom and virtue will be tested by the veneration paid to the immortal name of Washington.

A review of the many dangers to which Washington was exposed from childhood, makes it clear that nothing but the watchful providence of God—keeping him for some great end—could have protected him amid the dangers of youth, the vicissitudes of manhood, the perils of the wilderness, and the fortunes of a bloody war.

It was God who so ordered the anxious fear of his mother, as to prevent the lad of fourteen from accepting a midshipman's warrant in the royal navy of England. He it was who marked out for his youth the occupation of a surveyor, by which his body was knit into strength—his mind inured to danger; so that much of his future success hung upon the knowledge gathered, while, with the chain and compass, he ranged the hills and valleys of western Virginia.

It was God who protected him in all the perils of the French war, and particularly in that bloody battle of the Monongehala, when Braddock and one half of the army fell. Washington himself felt and acknowledged this, and said in a letter to his brother: "By the all-powerful dispensation of Providence, I have been protected beyond all human probability or expectation; for I had four bullets through my coat, and two horses shot under me; yet I escaped unhurt, although death was levelling my companions on every side of me." Not

only was this protection known and acknowledged in the pulpit at the time, in that almost prophetic sentence of Davies, where, speaking of that heroic youth, he adds: "whom I cannot but hope that Providence has hitherto preserved in so signal a manner for some important service to his country"—but even the Indians were persuaded that he was under the special guardianship of the Great Spirit: because, though they had singled him out in that battle for the aim of their sharpshooters, not a ball touched him, and they felt that he was the particular favorite of Heaven, who could never die in battle.

In short, in all his exposures by land and sea—in open war and covered ambush—in the masked treachery of pretended friends, and the Harding assaults of pensioned murderers, it was God who "covered his head in the day of battle"—who preserved him from danger—and who checked the hands and bridled the power of those who had vowed his destruction.

The French war, which called out so large a share of his youthful prowess, and in which his military ability shone so pre-eminent, he saw honorably closed by the defeat of his enemies and the possession of their lands. The revolution, which began in the oppressions of the British parliament, and the war which he conducted from its beginning to its end, he beheld terminated in peace: his enemies were driven from our shores; and the red cross of old England gave place to Freedom's banner, with its stars for glory and its stripes for foes.

Others had often begun to battle for the rights of their country, but ended by fighting for themselves. Others had frequently unsheathed their swords for freedom, but soon had even cloven down freedom in their march to dominion. Others had attempted to guide a nation from monarchy to republicanism; but, having once grasped the reins of power, they soon became charioteers of their own glory, and drove with scythe-armed wheels through the land they covenanted to redeem.

But Washington accepted military authority with reluctance—used it with prudence—freed a nation from its oppression—drove from it its foes—established for it perfect freedom; and then, when an admiring army and his native State would have taken him and made him their king—when applause rang loudest, and fame shone brightest, and Power threw herself a willing captive in his arms—when he was contentedly first and supreme, did he resign his commission, ungird his sword, and return a private citizen to his farms on the Potomac.

Robertson, speaking of the abdication of Diocletian and of Charles V., remarks: "To descend voluntarily from the supreme to a subordinate station, and to relinquish the possession of power in order to attain the enjoyment of happiness, seems to be an effort too great for the human mind." But it was not too great an act for Washington—he did it—but not, like the abdicating emperors, with an impaired constitution, and the infirmities of age crumbling his heart within him. He did it in the prime and vigor of life and health, resolving, in his own manly language, "to pass the remainder of his days in honorable repose, and place his glory beyond the reach of fortune."

We have in previous numbers of THE TIMES given the portrait of Washington, and a view of his birthplace, and we present our readers this week an accurate view of the death-bed scene, with an account of his last illness:

On Thursday, the 12th of December, 1799, while riding over his farms, Washington became exposed to a severe storm of rain, hail, and snow, with a sharp, piercing wind. He took a cold, but it did not exhibit any alarming symptoms till Saturday morning, the 14th, when his throat and chest were so severely affected that he could hardly speak, and breathed with difficulty. He continued to grow worse during the day. His medical advisers were sent for, and bleeding and other remedies adopted, without affording any relief. The following account of his last hours is from a memorandum of his private secretary:

"By Mrs. Washington's request, I despatched a messenger for Dr. Brown, of Port Tobacco. About nine o'clock, Dr. Craik arrived, and put a blister of cantharides on the throat of the general, and took more blood, and had some vinegar and hot water set in a teapot, for him to draw in the steam from the spout.

"About eleven o'clock, Dr. Dick was sent for. Dr. Craik bled the general again; no effect was produced, and he continued in the same state, unable to swallow anything. Dr. Dick came in about three o'clock, and Dr. Brown arrived soon after; when, after consultation, the general was bled again. The blood ran slowly, appeared very thick, and did not produce any symptoms of fainting. At four o'clock, the general could swallow a little. Calomel and tartar-emetic were administered without effect. About half past four o'clock he requested me to ask Mrs. Washington to come to his bedside, when he desired her to go down to his room, and take from his desk two wills which she would find there, and bring them to him, which she did. Upon looking at one, which he observed was useless, he desired her to burn it, which she did; and then took the other and put it away. After this was done, I returned again to his bedside and took his hand. He said to me, 'I find I am going—my breath cannot continue long—I believed from the first attack that it would be fatal. Do you arrange and record all my military letters and papers; arrange my accounts and settle my books, as you know more about them than any one else; and let Mr. Rawlins finish recording my other letters, which he has begun.'

"The physicians arrived between five and six o'clock, and when they came to his bedside, Dr. Craik asked him if he would sit up in the bed: he held out his hand to me, and was raised up, when he said to the physician: 'I feel myself going; you had better not take any more trouble about me, but let me go off quietly: I can not last long.' They found what had been done was without effect: he lay down again, and they retired, excepting Dr. Craik. He then said to him: 'Doctor, I die hard, but I am not afraid to go; I believed, from my first attack, I should not survive it; my breath can not last long.' The doctor pressed his hand, but could not utter a word: he retired from the bedside and sat by the fire absorbed in grief. About eight o'clock the physicians again came into the room and applied blisters to his legs, but went out without a ray of hope. From this time he appeared to breathe with less difficulty than he had done, but was very restless, continually changing his position, to endeavor to get ease. I aided him all in my power, and was gratified in believing he felt it, for he would look upon me with eyes speaking gratitude, but unable to utter a word without great distress. About ten o'clock he made several attempts to speak to me before he could effect it; at length he said: 'I am just going. Have me decently buried; and do not let my body be put into the vault in less than two days after I am dead.' I bowed assent. He looked at me again and said: 'Do you understand me?' I replied, 'Yes, sir.' 'Tis well,' said he. About recommit a before he expired. His breathing became much easier: he lay quietly: he withdrew his hand from mine, and felt his own pulse. I spoke to Dr. Craik who sat by the fire; he came to the bedside. The general's hand fell from his wrist: I took it in mine and placed it on my breast. Dr. Craik placed his hands over his eyes: and he expired without a sigh."

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

A VALENTINE.

Lines to Miss A. E.

BY PETER PLUMBOB.

Lady, no doubt you are much surprised
At receiving this, which no other eyes
Have seen, excepting mine and thine
And which I beg you, Miss Emaline,
Not to allow any other to see,
Not even excepting the Rev. Mr. Lee;
For why? Because he will call it trash,
Say its unwise, silly and rash
For any young lady while reading school
To receive a letter from such a fool,
As he who wrote these lines no doubt
Would prove to be if once found out.
But, Lady, I see no impropriety
In receiving a note by way of variety,
Of those whom least we expect it from
Whether it be Harry or Dick or Tom,
But, Lady, excuse this long digression,
Or rather I should say this introduction,
For what I have written has nothing to do
With what I intended to say to you:
Dear Lady I take my pen in hand
To inform you, that is, if I can
How dearly I— I— I—
But, Lady, alas, my muse hath fled!
And left me in dismay and dread.
Oh! could I like one Walter Scott—
Who although dead is not forgot—
Oh! could I awake the harp of the North
And call its magic music forth,
I'd tell thee in a plaintive strain
The story of a hopeless swain:
I'd tell it thee in tones so sweet
You surely could hold your tears complete.
I'd make thee feel as if again
Transported to the Scottish Main.
There Loch Lomond you could view
There Loch Katrine's waters blue;
And there the towering Ben Venue,
Which calls to mind fierce Rhoderick Dhu,
And with him all his famous clan;
And then that bold and fearless man,
With noble brow, majestic mien,
Dressed in a suit of Lincoln green,
"Deemed that path he might pursue
Without a pass from Rhoderick Dhu."
I'd sing to thee in such a strain
That, Lady, then, you'd see you might deign
To think that I am not so far
Beneath thee, thou bright and dazzling star!
But, Lady, alas! that harp's unstrung,
The voice that with it so oft hath sung
Is hushed in silence dark and deep—
Chide me not because I weep—
The pen that traced these lines sublime
Is now no more. The hand divine
That held that pen and touched those strings
Will touch no more material things,—
Or could I borrow a Milton's pen
And then from earthly scenes ascend,
Perchance I might some language find
My thoughts and feelings to define.
Perchance I might inform thee how
Sweet thoughts of thee come o'er my brow,
And how when thy dear self art near
I naught but thee can see or hear,
Or, could I wield a Shakspeare's quill
"I would a plain, unvarnished tale unfold."
Lay bare my heart, bid you enter and look round,
Speak softly, Lady, it is a sacred place,
In which no one save you have I permitted
To enter. See you that large door to the right?
It opens into the largest room in my heart,
But we may not enter; it is a holy place,
As yet it is unoccupied; but if He,
Who knows all things, and can read the heart
As a book laid open before him, deem
Me fit He will knock, enter, and sup with me;
But pass we on to the next door. Lady,
Tap gently, open and softly enter:
See you! there is only one occupant, and she
Is supreme. Think you not she is beautiful?
Beautiful, said I? a vain word, which
Describes merely her imperfections.
Look! observe the expression of that
Mild blue eye! How innocent! She
Would not harm a fly, nay, she even
Would walk around a worm in her path
To keep from crushing it.
Mark you her hair! it would put to shame
The raven's wing. Sometimes in curls
It falls so gracefully around her neck,
Which is unrivalled even by the swan's
Her whole self art an angel bright
That takes away all grief and care
And when she is not in my sight
I think of her as one most dear.
Think you not you could love her
For herself alone? Know you not, Lady,
Who she is? It is thyself, Lady, whom I
Have been trying to describe, but even
Shakspeare's pen hath failed!
It is thyself who reigns in my heart
Who art before all others except God,
But, close we this door and move we on
To the next. We knock and go in.
See you that venerable old lady
Sitting by that table reading?
Her hair is dark like thine.
Save here and there a silver thread thrown in
To make it more venerable. Her face,
Alas! her face was once like thine
Full and smooth; but time and care
Hath furrowed it with wrinkles.
She is the mother that bore me,
Reared me, taught me to pray.
She once occupied your room, Lady, next to God.
Think you it was an easy task
To drive her out, place you, a stranger,
In her stead? No, 'twas no easy task, but
'Tis done. She murmured not, but said,
She was glad I had thrust her not entirely out
But left her one little corner.
Lady, will you enter and reign supreme?
Farewell! and may He, who blesses
Those he sees fit, see fit to bless thee
As thou wouldst wish!

February 14, '60.

FROM THE N. C. STANDARD.

Mr. Wiley's Report.

We commend to our readers the following extracts from the seventh annual Report of the State Superintendent of Common Schools.

This Report is now in press, and will soon be ready for delivery. It contains much of interest on the subject of education. The Superintendent gives a cheering account of the progress of Common Schools and of education generally throughout the State. We hope to find space soon for more extracts from this interesting document:—

This report is made to your Excellency at a time of trial to you, and to all patriotic guardians of the public interests.

The popular heart, North and South, has been deeply stirred by the recent startling but natural developments of principles springing originally from opposition to those teachings of inspired Writ which humble man and exalt God.

There has long been a growing disposition, in certain quarters, to defy humanity, and practically to ignore the idea of man's sinfulness or frailty: and this cannot be done except in open contradiction to the lessons of all experience, and to the doctrines of the Holy Scriptures.

Such conclusions, too, strike at the root of all authority, divine and human; for every law is a restraint, an abridgment of natural liberty, and, therefore, an outrage when imposed on beings whose instincts are all just and holy, and thus entitled to gratification. These most absurd and most dangerous doctrines once swayed, for a brief period, the heart of a whole nation: and it was hoped that they would be forever disgraced by the bloody horrors, the unparalleled atrocities of that Reign of Terror. But the recent exhibition of opposition to all established authority, springing up armed from the bosom of American society, and distinguished with the sympathies of a large class of professed reformers, has divulged the existence of this fearful moral contagion in our midst: and now, while all are uncertain of the extent of the infection, there is a natural and general disposition everywhere to fear an outbreak of this most dreadful scourge of humanity.

These very acts, so fraught with danger to every class of people, demonstrate the utter fallacy of the doctrines in which they have their root: and were there no other evidence, these alone indicate with a sad and overpowering force of argument the depravity of man, and the necessity of divinely ordained authority to restrain those instincts and passions whose full development in action would cause the extermination of our race.

Their natural fruits are suspicious, evil surmisings, alienations, bitter hatreds, fraternal strifes: in short, to blight that confidence and mutual dependence which hold society together, and to convert the whole human race into a horde of plundering and murderous Ishmaelites, everywhere lying in wait for each other, and fighting over the natural fountains and fruits of the earth. They cause us to put a much lower estimate than we ought even on our fallen humanity; and, as a natural consequence, tend to arrest, for the time, the progress of every benevolent agency, to unsettle the foundations of all order and subordination, to destroy all national and social cohesion, and to split society into innumerable hostile fragments, converting whole nations into the condition of the panic-stricken camp of the host of Midian where every man's sword was set against his fellow.

In such a crisis, when all are disposed to fear and mistrust their nearest neighbors, the public men of the country have a high and most difficult mission to fill: but there is one rule which, if faithfully illustrated in action, will certainly lead to safety and success. It is a rule which no people can afford to violate, but one more easy of observance by a population like that of our own beloved State, than by those whose former departure from it has involved us in our present troubles.

It is the rule of absolute right, understood in the pure light of God's infallible Word: and surely a people, who for generations have made the teachings of this Book the only standard of public and private morality, cannot be in danger of being suddenly and universally overcome by those fanatical delusions which originate in persistent attempts to wrest these Scriptures of truth to the purposes of human vanity and pride.

We are, therefore, comparatively strong in the conservatism of sentiment, the soundness of the popular heart caused by the long custom of imbibing our moral philosophy from the pure fountain of truth; and our first, greatest and most permanent interest as a people, as well as individuals, is to adhere strictly and honestly to this method of reasoning, and this principle of action.

Let us, then, manifest to the world our confidence in the strength of our social and political fabric, based on such solid principles, by continuing calmly to administer them in their proper spirit, and by the light of inspired wisdom.

In such a state we ought not to anticipate fierce and bloody hostility between races and ranks and classes, merely because there are different races, ranks and classes: for it is not the existence of such diversity that creates danger, but the spirit which animates the hearts of individuals, and is reflected in the public administration.

The very first human government was the family of Adam, and it was ordained by God himself—and in this society, consisting of only two persons, and they "one flesh," there was subordination, subjection of one to another for mutual good.

And there can be no society, in a wicked world, without diversity of interests and classes; and the peace of every social and political system depends on a just recognition of the mutual dependence of every rank on each other, and of the mutual obligations which this interest imposes. This sense of mutual interest and reciprocal duty has often been illustrated in incidents connected with the history of slavery in our midst; and a glorious fruit of this true policy was displayed before the eyes of all the world in a manner most honorable to the servant and to the governing race, in the refusal of the former at Harper's Ferry, to use weapons thrust into their hands in destroying masters apparently unable longer to maintain their authority.

There is as much danger of prejudice between the rich and poor, and between the different professions, as between master and slave; and while the love of money is the root of all evil, it must tend continually to alienate from each other the hearts of those who love it above all things and have it, and of those who thus love it and have it not. And all attempts to enhance this abnormal and wicked breach between classes of citizens, is just as dangerous as efforts to excite slaves to insurrection: and the principle which would justify the latter, would inevitably lead next to the destruction of those professions which are falsely considered by some as more honorable than other honest callings, then to the violent plunder of the rich, and finally to a fierce and endless struggle among the plunderers over their respective shares of booty.

But why should we, in North-Carolina, fear such attempts as these to unhinge and let loose on society the worst passions of our fallen nature?

True, such instincts exist; but these beasts of prey are guarded with something better than human restraints, or material bolts and bars. We have here a pure Gospel, faithfully preached; and wherever the character of a State illustrates a general indoctrination of the people in its precepts, there is a seal upon the lion's mouth.

Such a savor is our most conservative power and indeed the true followers of our Lord are by Himself styled "the salt of the earth," a designation which conveys infinite meaning, and which, at such times as the present all classes ought to be able to understand. The late troubles demonstrate the political importance and the social necessity of a true Gospel; and if further evidence were needed, all out the wilfully blind can find it on every page of the world's history.

And now to bring these general reflections to a practical point, I desire to offer a suggestion which I feel sure will meet a ready and hearty response in your Excellency's bosom.

Let us, as a State, still adhere to those principles of benevolence which have distinguished us in the past: let us still manifest a generous confidence in all classes of our citizens, and guard with equal care the rights and true interests of each, well knowing that neither honor nor honesty nor patriotism is an incident of station, rank or profession, but of man. Let us remember that though our race is a fallen one, it is not forsaken by a gracious Creator, wholly abandoned to its evil instincts: and that it is, therefore, safer to depend on the affections and principles of true men of every grade, than on the interest of any one class, as interests can be easily changed, and are never certain.

Let it be our aim to denounce and punish the evil, and encourage and reward the deserving, knowing no distinction among our citizens but that of the good and the bad.

In a great State there must be and should be great diversity of interests and occupations; and in every State there always will be men in moderate worldly circumstances.

And that infallible Word which declares that the powers that be are ordained of God, and commands obedience to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake, also enjoins compassion for the ignorant and tenderness for the poor, the fatherless and the widow.

The Common School system, though a common interest, is of special importance to those in moderate circumstances, and to mechanics and other honorable laborers who may be continually called from place to place; and no State institution is, therefore, so necessary to such as a system of schools which offers to them the means of educating their children wherever their interests may call them. Such an institution we have in our Common School system: and by guarding it with jealous care, and using all proper means to promote its efficiency, the great and good State of North Carolina says to all the vast variety of true men of every rank and class necessary to constitute a prosperous and powerful Commonwealth, "that you are welcome here, and your wants appreciated: behold the schools erected for your children by my provident care, in every part of my wide domain where you may choose to dwell in peace, under the authority of my equal laws!"

Permit me to conclude by expressing my gratification that the State has, in its highest executive officer, a firm advocate of those essential principles of national strength.

With sentiments of high regard,
I am your obedient servant,
C. H. WILEY,
Supt. of Com. Schools for the State.
To His Excellency, Gov. ELLIS.

The Suez Canal.

There are enterprises of such great magnitude and such manifest advantage to the whole world, that, even when the utmost excusive attention of the political world is occupied with great international questions, at a time of general crisis, they lose none of their importance, and make themselves heard by all interested in the irresistible march of social civilization. Thus it is that, while Europe is almost wholly engaged in debate on the Italian question, which is the very corner-stone of peace or war for the European continent, it does not cease, nevertheless, to consider the project of opening the Isthmus of Suez to the commerce of the world.

Against the wish of the five great Powers who have guaranteed their united protection to this great work, which would advance by many centuries the commercial prosperity of the world, and by facilitating international communication, improve the social and political status of all nations, England, yielding, perhaps, to a certain feeling of jealousy of France, with which would rest the chief glory of the enterprise, or fearful that the yearly transit across the Isthmus of Suez would take from her her present almost exclusive monopoly of eastern commerce, has constantly shown her repugnance to the successful execution of the work of Mr. Lesseps, the original projector of the canal. Not being able to oppose it openly on the ground of its incompatibility with selfish British interests, or to prove, as the Times has striven to do, that it is impossible, she has attempted to justify her opposition by a supposed or alleged desire to defend the sovereignty and independence of the Ottoman Porte, pretending that the Sultan does not wish the opening of the canal, and will never voluntarily authorize any such undertaking. Fortunately for the good of general commerce, if, as we do not doubt, late news from Europe on this subject be true, the Sultan has lately taken a resolution which overthrows from their foundation the arguments of certain English statesmen, and the well-known articles of the Government organ against the opening of the isthmus.

It seems that, prior to the appointment of the new Grand Vizier, at Constantinople, the Sultan had approved, in principle and substance, the project of Mr. Lesseps, recognizing its immense utility, as well for the interest of the Ottoman Empire in particular, as for the general advantage of all civilized nations. In view of this, he had resolved to invite the allied Powers of Europe to settle the international questions to which the proposed canal might give rise. Immediately after these Powers shall have given their consent to the work, the Sultan will issue his decree authorizing whatever may be necessary to insure its rapid completion.

Private letters had previously communicated this resolution to the journals of Paris, adding that the Ottoman Government would soon announce it officially to the various European cabinets. Late telegraphic dispatches state that this resolution had suffered no modification in consequence of the appointment of a new Vizier, and that it had been communicated to the representatives of foreign governments at Constantinople.

The rumor that the Porte would refuse to authorize the Suez canal, is therefore proved groundless. The question, then, is purely political; and European diplomacy will now be charged with removing the difficulties still in the way of this grand enterprise, which, were it not for the necessarily absorbing question of the peace of Europe, more than all other things would attract the attention of practical lovers of modern progress.—*Congressional Globe.*

PROF. LOWE, THE BALLOONIST.

Prof. Lowe, the great balloon man, who says he is going to cross the Atlantic in an air ship, is now in Charleston, and to-day at 3 o'clock makes an experimental ascension just to let folks see how the thing works, and give the Charlestonians a chance to view their city from a point way up heavenward. The Charleston papers are full of pictures representing Prof. Lowe's mammoth balloon. The *Mercury* has quite a large one representing two men seated in a kind of house, or rather car, apparently enjoying themselves hugely—at any rate they have bottles and decanters before them, and articles of comfort and pleasure around. Doubtless the wine is to aid them in getting high. We can't help thinking the Professor has a bad name for his trade.

The whole thing is a speculation. A certain fee is to be charged for admittance in the car, 50 cents for seats; 25 if you stand. The balloon goes from 200 to 1000 feet in the air, and is pulled back by ropes at will.

About going to Europe the Professor says he is satisfied that he can fly across the Atlantic but is doubtful how he is to get back, and his object in this ascension is to ascertain if there is not a current of air flowing westward, corresponding to the eastwardly current now known to exist. He expects to find it in the vicinity of the trade winds, which from the west strikes the southern boundary of the United States.

*In France.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

Judge Kindly One Another.

BY FINLEY JOHNSON.

Judge kindly, O, judge kindly of
The evil deeds of men;
Speak not to them in unkind tones,
Nor heedlessly condemn:
Perchance the light that blesseth thee,
They have not felt or known;
Have never met a kindly face
Or heard a melting tone.

God only knows what bitter pangs
Within their bosoms dwell,
He only knows the tempting thoughts
By which they doubting fell:
He only knows how hard they fought
With all their many foes;—
Then leave to Him the right to judge,
Who sees their crushing woes.

Let not the blessings we enjoy,
Fill us with pompous pride:
Because we have not felt like them,
Whose hearts are sorely tried:
But let us kindly judge those souls
Who evil deeds pursue:
Perchance they never had the light
That dawned on me and you.

Times' Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 10.

Congressional matters—Standing committees &c—Washington's birthday approaching—President's Levee—The Wind.

Speaker Pennington of the House of Representatives has been engaged since his election in appointing the various committees: the standing committees were announced yesterday: Ohio takes the lead in influential posts in them: Pennsylvania has several chairmen of important committees: John A. Gilmer, of your State is chairman of the committee of elections, a very important one: Only one democratic member has a post as chairman, viz. Mr. Ashmore of S. C., who is chairman of the mileage committee. Mr. Carter of N. Y., a very liberal and judicious man, is the head of the committee on our District, an important one in some respects. Several of the democratic members declined serving upon the committees on which they were placed. The Senate yesterday adjourned over until Monday next: that body passed the post office deficiency bill from the House, but with an amendment abolishing the franking privilege: the contractors and postal service are destined to suffer by further delay in this issue between the two Houses: That bill was passed in the House some days ago, and it is said that, but for their desire to act on the Senate's amendments the House would have adjourned over yesterday also. During the past week there has been a general "moving" among the subordinates of the House: The Speaker, Clerk (J. W. Forney), Post Master, Doorkeeper, &c., have been quite busy removing those under them, and appointing others in their places: of course the applicants for these offices are numerous, and much disappointment is felt by the unsuccessful hundreds, and also by the numerous "ousted" ones. The House failed to elect a printer yesterday owing to the opposition among the Republicans to their caucus nominee, Mr. Defrees; and the election was postponed till Monday next.

As the 22nd draws near, great preparations are being made here for its celebration: on that day the new Equestrian statue of Gen. Washington just completed by Clark Mills will be inaugurated. It is expected that Congress will make a liberal appropriation to defray the extraordinary expenses of the occasion: various volunteer companies from a distance intend joining our Regiment of volunteers of the District on that occasion; the Seventh Regiment of New York are to be invited.

The Levee at the President's Mansion last Tuesday evening was numerously attended as usual, Miss Lane, his charming niece assisted in making the people of the nation feel at home in the White House: Many persons of note were present.

Last night the wind rose to a great height; since then the gale has been very strong, and at times so extremly boisterous as to cause those, whose business calls them, in the street, to fear being "blown away." Q.

GENERAL NEWS.

MISSISSIPPI AND THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

It will be remembered that at the Southern Convention held in Vicksburg last May the vote of Mississippi was cast in favor of opening the African slave trade. The present Legislature, however, has set the State right on that subject at least. The bill to repeal the State law against the introduction of Africans into that State was rejected on Thursday, the 26th ultimo, *by a vote of three to one.* On a motion to indefinitely postpone the whole subject the yeas were 66, nays 22.—*Mobile Advertiser.*

HON. JAMES M. LEACH.

The National Intelligencer regrets to learn that the Hon. J. M. Leach, of North Carolina, has been called home by the the alarming illness of a member of his family.

BIBLE AGENT FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

At a recent meeting of the managers of the American Bible Society, the Rev. Junius P. Moore of the North Carolina Conference, was appointed Agent for North Carolina, in place of Rev. Wm. H. Bobbitt, resigned.

OUR COMMERCIAL TRADE.

The following statement, in round numbers, of our trade with foreign nations for 1859 is official: Great Britain imports $125,000,000, exports $175,000,000. France imports $41,000 000 exports $44,000,000 East and West Indies, Brazil, China, Venezuela, and Granada import $95,000,000, export $35,000,000.—Other countries—import $70,000,000, export $102,000,000.

NEW COINAGE.

On the new dime and half-dime pieces just issued from the Mint, are the words "United States of America," instead of the encircling stars on the old coin. The words "one dime" or "half dime," on the reverse, are within a very beautiful wreath of cereals instead of the former wreath of leaves.

ABOLITION SOCIETIES ILLEGAL.

Some trouble having recently occurred among the Abolitionists connected with the Fugitive Slave Aid Society, at Syracuse, (New York,) a suit was brought, in which the plaintiff was nonsuited, on the ground of being engaged in an illegal business, the judge stating in his decision that, as the Constitution requires the remission of fugitive slaves, any society which proposes to aid fugitives in escaping, and thus violating the law, is an illegal association.—The case is to be carried to the Supreme Court of New York.

PARDONED.

The Governor of South Carolina has pardoned Francis Mitchell, the porter of the steamer Marion, who was recently sentenced to be hung for aiding a slave to escape.

HUNG.

James Stevens, convicted of murdering his wife, was hung in the city of New York last week. With his last words he protested his innocence.

THE LEMON SLAVE CASE.

This case, which several years ago, created such intense excitement, is now before the New York Court of Appeals at Albany, and much interest is felt in the final judgement of the Court. The facts of this case are briefly these

In November 1850, Jonathan Lemon, with his wife and eight slaves, came to New York from Virginia, to seek a direct passage to Texas, where they proposed to settle. The presence of the slaves having been discovered a writ of habeas corpus was obtained from the Hon. Elisha Paine, then a Justice of the Superior Court but since deceased, in quiring why the negroes were deprived of liberty. Upon the return of the writ, and after a full hearing of the arguments presented by Mr Lemon's counsel, Judge Paine ordered the slaves to be discharged, and they were discharged accordingly.

Mr. Lemon at once carried the order of the Supreme Judge into the Supreme Court, upon a writ of certiorari, whereafter a contest of years, the general term affirmed the original order. This case was, in 1857, appealed to the present jurisdiction, where it will be finally decided with the aid of the new light afforded by the Dred Scott opinions.

Mr. Charles O'Conner argued the case this week for Mr Lemon, and Messrs. Evarts & Blunt conducted the defence. The question at issue is as to whether slaveholders can carry their slaves, as property, through the State of New York under the protection of law. The argument was concluded on Wednesday, and a decision may be expected in a few days.

NEW POST OFFICE

The Post Office Department has established a new Post Office on the A & N. C. Rail Road, called Union Mills, J. H. Jackson P. M.

MECHANICS WANTED.

There is at this time a greater demand for builders, carpenters, and brick-masons in Danville, Va., than ever heretofore known. The scarcity of houses, both dwellings and places of business, prevent many persons who are anxious to locate in our town from doing so. While property owners complain that they can not get work done, and are compelled in consequence to let their building lots lie idle. Every day we hear these constant complaints of the scarcity of mechanics, and cannot but wonder that the master workmen already here, do not increase their force, and other builders come among us.—*Danville (Va.) Appeal.*

SUFFERING OF FREE NEGROES.

The free negroes who have recently left Arkansas to avoid being sold into slavery, have published an appeal to the Christian world to protect them. They say Indiana shuts her doors upon them. Illinois denies prairie homes to them. Oregon will not receive them, and Minnesota is debating whether or not she shall receive them. They complain of being forced into a cold climate suddenly from a warm one, and present a sad picture of the distress they suffer from a hasty legislation.

CHEAP PAINTING.

The panorama of Dr. Kane's Arctic Expedition—the same exhibited South last winter—with the dog Etah, were sold in New York last week for $285. The painting cost $6,000.

TERRIFIC STORM.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The wind was terrific all night, but subsided this morning.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 10.—The gale last night raged with tremendous violence, but is subsiding now, and the atmosphere is turning very cold.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.—The gale this morning blew down the retort house of the City Gas Works, killing two persons. The building was of stone and but lately built. It was two hundred and fifty feet long.

Four or five unfinished houses in various parts of the city were destroyed, and numerous chimneys demolished.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—A terrific storm is raging here. Great damage has been done to vessels in the docks. The ferry bridges on East River are disabled. The Wall street and South Ferry boats are compelled to suspend their trips. The wind is apparently increasing in violence.

ATTEMPTED ARREST OF COPPIC.

A few days ago an officer from Virginia arrived at Des Moines, Iowa, with a requisition from the Governor of Virginia on the Governor of Iowa, for the body of young Coppic, brother of the one who was executed at Charlestown for participation in the Harper's Ferry disturbance. Young Coppic, after the arrest of his brother and John Brown, managed to escape to Canada, but recently returned to his home at Spring Grove, Iowa. Gov. Kirkwood, on examining the Virginia officer's papers, stated that they were informal and refused his warrant. The officer then sought the aid of the United States Marshal, but in the meantime a friend of Coppic started on horseback to inform him of his danger; and it is presumed he escaped before the United States Marshal could reach his house.

A PROFITABLE RAILROAD.

The Annual Report of the South Carolina Railroad Company is published in the Charleston Mercury. The road is from Charleston to Augusta, with branches to Columbia and Camden. Its gross earnings last year were $1,596,695 72. Its expenses $792,110 33. From which deduct interest on debt, &c., $176,616 99, leaves a net income of $627,968 43. Out of this it paid 8½ per cent. of dividends, and carried $297,872 43 to surplus account. Its net increase of receipts this year was $95,687 28.

The road cost $8,898,175, of which the capital stock paid $1,879,600, the surplus profits have paid $2,287,265 72, and the company owes the balance, $2,720,309 28, which it is proposed to pay off by issuing to each stockholder, at half price, a share of stock for every one now held by him. With the debt paid, the profits, even supposing the income should not increase, will pay regular dividends of 12 per cent. a year on the whole old and new stock, equl to 13½ per cent. on the whole actual cost of the stock.

This is encouraging to railroad companies in the South.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

BANK OF N. C. AT SALISBURY.

The Salisbury branch of the Bank of North-Carolina went into operation on Wednesday last, with the following officers: President, Hon. David F. Caldwell. Directors, John L. Sloan, M. L. Holmes, P. L. Berringer, and Robert Murphey. Cashier, M. W. Jarvis.—Clerk, P. A. Wily.—*Banner*

NUMBER OF FREE NEGROES.

A writer in a Nashville paper has compiled the probable number of free colored persons now in the slave States, which is about 265,000, distributed as follows: Maryland 80,000 Virginia 61,000, North Carolina 30,000, Delaware 20,000, Louisiana 20,000, Kentucky 11,000, District of Columbia 11,000, South Carolina 10,000, Tennessee 8,000, Georgia 3,000, Mississippi 3,000, Alabama 3,000, Florida 1,200, Missouri 1,200, Texas 1,000, Arkansas 1,000.

RAILROAD CELEBRATION.

The Western N. C. Railroad having been completed to Newton, we learn that the citizens of that place and of the county of Catawba contemplate having a grand jubilee on the 22d inst., at Newton. Among the festivities of the occasion will be a free dinner, military parade, &c.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

The Virginia Senate has passed the bill to authorize the consolidation of the Baltimore and Ohio and the Northwestern Virginia Railroad Companies. Both Houses have passed the bill making an appropriation of $100,000 to the University of virginia; to be paid in annual instalments of $25,000. The House has passed the resolution to pay the troops who served at Charlestown.

DISTRESSING DEATH OF A YOUNG LADY.

An accident occurred in the county of Hanover, Va., on Saturday last, which furnishes another sad, but strong warning to those who follow the prevailing fashion of wearing full skirts. Miss BETTIE CAMPBELL, a lovely and accomplished daughter of LANDON C. BERKELEY, Esq., aged eighteen years, while in her mother's chamber, lifted a flat iron from the fire, and upon turning around her skirts ignited at the fire place, and in an instant she was in flames. Mrs. Berkely seized a blanket and endeavored to smother the flames; but no help being at hand, she failed to check the devouring element until her lovely daughter, just budding into woman, and who but a moment before was all life and cheerfulness, was completely roasted alive. Miss B., we understand, survived her injuries but a short time. Death relieved her of the tortures of her sad condition. The loss of one so young, so amiable, and so much beloved, is indeed a sad affliction for the heart-broken parents.—*Petersburg Express*

ANOTHER CANING.

Washington, Feb. 11.—It was reported here to-day that H. A. Edmondson, of Virginia, severely chastised John Hickman, of Pennsylvania, with a cane yesterday, for his expressions against Virginia, during his speech at Pennington's serenade.

PASSING AWAY.

Gen. Robt. Butler, Assistant Adjutant General to Gen. Jackson, at the battle of New Orleans, died at his residence at Lake Jackson, near Tallahassee, Florida, on the afternoon of January 12. Only three of Gen. Jackson's prominent officers at that battle now survive, viz: Gen. Wm. O. Butler, of Kentucky, Maj. Shotard, of Mississippi, and Col. A. P. Hayne, of South Carolina.

FROM PIKE'S PEAK.

St. Louis, Feb. 11.—We have received dates from Pike's Peak to the 3d inst. There was an outbreak at Danver City, between the Jumpers of private claims and the citizens. Serious results were apprehended, the Jumpers having threatened to burn thetown in retaliation for their expulsion.

ARMS FOR THE N. C. ARSENAL.

Capt. Bradford, Commandant at the U. S. Arsenal at this place, informs us that he has received notice that 25,000 percussion muskets and 2000 percussion rifles have been shipped for this arsenal. The muskets are not of the rifled kind, but the rifles are of the newest pattern.

These arms are not for North Carolina, but are simply a deposite in the arsenal here. By a late letter to Gov. Ellis, the War Department stated that the quota due North Carolina had been already delivered. And all arms delivered to the State are deposited in the State arsenal.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

Harper's Ferry Trials.

CONVICTION OF STEPHENS.

The trial of Stevens, the Harper's Ferry conspirator, was concluded at Charlestown, Va., on Saturday 4th. After the examination of witnesses had been concluded, during which Mr Sennott, the Boston lawyer became very angry because the Judge admitted some testimony which he thought was improper, the case was argued by the counsel.

Mr. Harding made the opening argument, though he remarked that he scarcely deemed it necessary to argue the case. His speech, indeed, was rather political than otherwise and the question of the dissolution of the Union claimed more attention from Mr. Harding than the prisoner at the bar. He denounced, as a falsehood and libel, the assertion of Capt. Brown, that he was to receive aid from the laboring classes at Harper's Ferry. He claimed that they were true to the Constitution and to the State and referred to their action in putting down the invaders of their soil.

After an eloquent reference to the American flag, Mr. Harding concluded with an earnest appeal to the jury to vindicate the law by their verdict. He called the prisoner a blood-thirsty villian and wretch, charging that he was worse than Brown. He concluded at 12 o'clock, having occupied about one hour in the delivery of his address.

Mr. Sennott, for the defence, made an able and eloquent speech for the prisoner, going into a detailed narrative of the rise and progress of the Republican party, and closing with an earnest appeal to the jury to spare the life of the prisoner.

Mr. Hunter then arose on the part of the Commonwealth, and for more than an hour enchained the attention of the Court in one of the most powerful arguments ever delivered in the Court room. He took up every position of the counsel for the defence, and replied to them with telling effect. He said he had no confidence in the Union meetings in the North, and said he thought that the invasion had been a benefit to the South, as it had shown them the position in which they were placed. He referred to Mr. Hickman's boast of eighteen millions of freemen in the North, and declared that the South was prepared for any emergency.—He concluded his argument and after some time spent in drawing up instructions by the counsel, the case was submitted to the jury at 4 o'clock, who immediately retired, and after an absence of fifteen minutes, returned with a verdict of guilty against the prisoner on all the counts charged in the indictment. The prisoner received the verdict of the jury with the most perfect indifference, and smiled at the announcement.

TRIAL OF HAZLETT.

On the following Monday, the 6th, the trial of Hazlett commenced. A panel of twenty-four persons from Frederick county made their appearance, as it had been found impossible to obtain jurors from Jefferson county.

Before the prisoner was brought out, Mr. Hunter announced that he would be tried on the murder count in the indictment. Messrs. Green and Botts were in attendance as counsel for the defence, in accordance with the request of the prisoner. Before the prisoner was called upon to plead to the indictment, Mr. Green asked permission to file a demurer. At this stage of the proceedings, attachments were issued against several important witnesses who had failed to respond to the subpœnas, and a body of cavalry were immediately dispatched to Harper's Ferry to force their attendance. The indictment was then read, occupying several minutes, during which the prisoner stood up with seeming indifference.

Mr. Green then stated in brief the grounds of his demurer, which the Judge ordered to be recorded.

The prisoner then pleaded "not guilty" to the indictment. The calling of the panel then proceeded, but the jury was not completed before the court adjourned.

On Tuesday the prisoner Hazlett was carried into Court and the impanneling of a jury was resumed. In a few minutes a jury was selected, when the counsel for the State introduced several witness to identify the prisoner as one of the Harper's Ferry insurrectionists. Mr. William H. Harrison of Harper's Ferry, testified as to the identity of the prisoner, having seen him on the morning of the invasion in company with Coppie. Coppie explained to him the object of their visit to Harper's Ferry, and the prisoner endorsed it. Other witnesses also identified him as one of John Brown's party.

About forty witnesses were examined, and their testimony conclusively identified Hazlett as one of Brown's party. The only discrepancy in the testimony was as to the color of his hair. Some stating that it was a light color, whilst his hair at the present time is rather dark, being colored by hair dye.

A telegram of Monday 13th says, "on Saturday the jury brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree against Hazlett of the Harper's Ferry raid. He received the announcement with the utmost indifference."

From California.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—The fine steamship Atlantic, with California dates to the 20th, ult., has arrived.

She brings $1,500,000 in specie.

The U. S. ship-of-war Saranac, had arrived at Panama. The sloop-of-war Levant had sailed for Realjo, and the sloop-of-war Preble sailed for Vera Cruz from Aspinwall, on the 26th of January.

In the Legislature of California a resolution instructing the Senators in Congress to oppose a division of the State, had been introduced, and would probably pass. Action on them would be a test vote.

An attempt to authorize the raising of a volunteer company for the protection of Mendocin county, had failed.

Information is brought of the total loss of the steamship Northerner, on the 6th ult., off Cape Menocino, while on the passage from San Francisco to Portland, Oregon, together with the first and third officers of the boat, the second engineer, pilot fourteen of the crew and eighteen passengers.

The overland California mail of the 16th ultimo, arrived the 8th at Molloy's Station. By the mails of December 29, from St. Louis, letters from New York went through to San Francisco in twenty days, and telegraphic news from New York and Washington in fifteen days and three hours. Lieutenant Governor Downey was inaugurated Governor on the 14th. Governor Latham's message on setting off the southern counties as a new Territory was much discussed. He was to leave on the steamer Golden Gate, for New York, on the 5th. A slight movement was in progress to elect a successor to Senator Gwin, but Governor Downey totally disapproves of the project.

It is said that the official announcement of the death of Senator Broderick would be made on last Monday in the Senate by Mr. Haun, and in the House by Mr. Burch.

News Items.

The literary societies of the University of Virginia have invited the Hon. D. W. Voorhies, of Indiana, (who was the counsel of Cook, at Charlestown) to deliver the anniversary address on the 2nd of July next, and the invitation has been accepted.

The Kanawha Valley Star says that the oil factories of that country are in a prosperous condition and making large quantities of oil from cannel coal. Other companies are making preparations to go into its manufacture.

The Montgomery Confederation learns that efforts of Bishops Polk and Elliott, in behalf of the University of the South, have been very successful. In that city they raised $50,000 during their recent visit.

The Whig general Committee of the city of New York held a meeting on Wednesday, and appointed delegates to the Virginia Whig State Convention to be held in Richmond on the 22nd instant.

It is stated that when the twelve hundred clerks employed in the Bank of England leave the building in the evening, a detachment of troops march in to guard it during the night, although the burglars could not penetrate the solid vaults in six weeks.

Chevalier Wykoff, of the New York Herald, was summarily ejected, Wednesday, from the House of Representatives, at the instance of Hon. Roger A. Pryor.

In describing a spurious bill, a bank note detector says:—"In the counterfeits, which can easily be distinguished, the female on the left lower corner has a *Key*, while in genuine she has a *Sickle*."

The Harpers, who paid Howadji Curtis, a thorough abolitionist, $6,000 per annum for his contributions to their paper, have thrown him overboard, in consequence of the excitement on the slavery question.

The ballot that elected Mr. Pennington was the forty-fourth that had been had for Speaker.

Paul Akers, the well known American sculptor, is lying dangerously ill with hemorrhage of the lungs, at Lyons, France. He was on his way to Italy, chiefly for the purpose of executing an order from Mr. Belmont, of New York, for a marble statue of his father-in-law, the late Commodore M. C. Perry, to be placed in the Central Park.

The Legislatures of Maine, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, are to be invited by the Legislature of Massachusetts to visit Boston on the 22nd of February.

The Legislature of Texas has passed the preemption bill over the veto of Governor Houston. In the Senate the vote was unanimous; in the House 59 to 24.

The city of New York appropriates as much money for common school education as the empire of France.

The Mayor of Baltimore has declined to act in conjunction with the board of police commissioners appointed under a law lately passed by the Maryland Legislature. Legal measures are to be taken at once to test the constitutionality of the law. Eminent counsel are to act for the city.

THE TIMES.



GREENSBORO, N. C.

Saturday.....February 18, 1860.

C. C. Cox, J. W. Alderman, } Editors and Proprietors.

Contributors.—We present only a few names from the large number who contribute to THE TIMES:

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Mrs. L. M. HUTCHINSON,	Mrs. E. C. LOOMIS,
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Mrs. C. HUTCHINS,	Miss. M. A. BRYAN,
GRIFFITH J. McREE,	J. C. FITZ GERALD
and others.	and others.

National Morality.

Claiming full exemption from all superstition, we firmly believe that no State can prosper in a long career of true glory, in the disregard of the claims of justice, and the injunctions of the Christian religion. A flood of apparent prosperity may come, filling for the time the avenues of trade, and satiating the cravings of taste and curiosity, yet, sooner or later, it has its ebb, and either clogs with its abundance, or leaves the void greater than before. History is a silent but eloquent witness of its truth, and from her undying lamp sheds a stream of unceasing light along our pathway. The fabrics of ancient greatness, built by injustice and consecrated to ambition, are now flitting shadows before us, starting up from behind the broken pillars and falling columns that were reared to perpetuate the genius by which they were wrought.

The Prize Story.

The sensation created by the "Partisan Chief" is becoming more and more intense every week. And well it may, for it takes the reader back to live over "the times that tried the souls of men," and that showed some to be "very good" and others otherwise.

It is a mistaken notion that oaths are necessary in giving the true life picture of partisan warfare; the warriors may be rude and illiterate, yet it does not imply profanity. And we are certain the "Partisan Chief" loses nothing in interest, because it is not filled with oaths that make one's hair stand on end.

We have a few, a very few extra copies on hand from the first of January. They will be furnished to subscribers as far as they will go, in the order of the receipt of their names.—But should any fail to be in time for the back numbers of the "Partisan Chief," we have on hand two other prize stories to follow in succession, which are alone worth the price of the paper.

North Carolina Cassimeres.

We agree with the Wilmington Herald that beyond dispute the Cassimeres manufactured in this State are as good, and better in fact, than any made elsewhere, and we will be pleased to hear shortly of their general adoption for articles of clothing. Virginia has taken the lead in such matters; it behooves the united South to follow her example. Our State is abundantly able to provide for herself. She has several factories now in operation, two of which are located in Iredell county at which yarn and cotton osnaburgs are made in large quantities, quality inferior to none. One is located at Turnersburg, and owned by Mr. W. Turner, the other at the Eagle Mills, and owned by Messrs. Colvert & Co. There are likewise Cotton Factories in Yadkin, Surry, Catawba, Cumberland and other points.

Canada as a Refuge.

Under the fugitive slave law, the free States are no longer a safe refuge for the runaway slave, and the underground railroad has been extended into Canada. Canada being under the authority of another government, we are not permitted to invade the territory; the fugitive is a free citizen, so soon as he touches the farther shore. Thus Canada is becoming densely populated with negroes. From recent indications we are expecting at no very great time in the future, much trouble to the Canadians from this source. It is wisdom to learn before it be too late to remedy.

But there is another view of the question which should be equally as seriously studied. In the first instance Canada suffers socially, and will ultimately suffer politically; but it is a self-inflicted suffering. In the second view of the subject, however, she inflicts a serious wrong upon another people, by harboring and protecting plundered property. If this be an evil, (and no one will deny it,) there must be a remedy. The difficulty may be to find the remedy, but undoubtedly there must be a panacea for every evil, if minds come to the task of research not darkened nor prejudiced.

We seriously question the right of England to harbor fugitive slaves from the United States. There may be no existing international law to prevent it, but in justice to slave states, the federal government, if it is to be our protection, if we are to surrender to it all diplomatic authority with foreign governments, owes it to the Southern States to interfere in this matter and to protect our rights. The President of the United States should have no ear opened to the free states on this subject; they have no right to utter one word on the subject. They aren't sufferers, and therefore, have no interest at stake. We shall not pretend to discuss this subject. Had we the ability, we have not the position nor the influence to accomplish any result. We can only entertain our own views, watch the developments of events and indicate them to our readers.

Partisan Spirit.

Having seen the extent to which the party spirit of our country is often carried, we are pained to acknowledge the truthfulness of the following views upon that subject:

Who that has attentively viewed the relation of parties for the past two years, can but feel loathing and disgust for the conduct of the partisan press of the country? We admit, for the honor of human nature, that there are exceptions, and we take pleasure in recording the fact. But it is of the spirit of parties that we would especially speak—it is that state of things by which one man is favorably or unfavorably affected toward another, according to the degree of his supposed or known adherence to party. As a consequence, it has led to deep-seated personal animosity; it has given rise to clans or cliques, whose conduct has frequently caused the abandonment of correct and sound principles; has caused the nomination of irresponsible men for responsible stations, whose only qualifications for official distinction were wholly based upon a blind adhesion to the mandates of party, thereby excluding from office the most worthy and best educated men in our country. Look, for example, at any of the canvassings before any of our general elections—see how low in the scale of intellectual being those who have the management of parties descend—they exhibit very little disposition to reason. The leading editorials evince intensity of feeling, and are characterized by such virulence of manner, such heated temper, such deep-seated personal animosity, involving a total loss of self-respect, that the high considerations of truth, justice, and patriotism become merged in the tornado of passion and excitement. Many forget the dignity of their calling, and descend to write calumnies by the wholesale. No place—no time—no condition of any candidate for any considerable popular favor, is beyond their malevolent attacks. Even the domestic circle is frequently invaded, and things stated for truths which the authors at the time well know to be wholly false. How many columns of private scandal have been printed to serve party purposes? How often has the doctrine been acted upon, that the end justifies the *means*? Is this mere imagination, or is it sober truth? Let every disinterested reader answer for himself. How many pure, upright, and honorable men, have been excluded from political favor, by the cabals of the day? Men of intelligence, of acknowledged worth and abilities, have been thrust ruthlessly aside, to give place to the brawling demagogue. They were unwilling to enter a contest where known merit, talent, and strict adherence to principle, were made subservient to the blustering officiousness of the porter-house cliques of the times. We firmly believe our country has been cursed quite long enough by the trammels of party. Let men learn to act and speak for themselves, unawed by the frowns or threats of the mere partisan, and in our opinion a healthier state of things would immediately ensue. Let us, then, individually, and as a people, respect real worth and sterling integrity, wherever and wherever it is found. It was upon these principles our forefathers—the heroes of the revolution—acted. *They invariably made merit the test of favor.* Let us, in this respect at least, imitate their example, and thus prove ourselves worthy sons of such noble sires.

Washington's Anniversary.

We are glad the 22d of February is at hand. It is impossible even for the worst heart, to look upon a noble picture and feel no emotions; and we hope the celebration of the anniversary of Washington, a man who loved his country more and himself less, will rekindle a blaze of patriotism in the hearts of our statesmen that will consume sectional strife, and again unite us as brethren.

Washington should be our pattern: the unselfish patriotism that dwelt in his heart, should dwell in ours. Then let us as a nation on this anniversary day, forget the present, and look back upon the past. To aid our reflections we have presented a brief sketch of Washington on our first page, together with an accurate engraving of his dying moments. As we gather around his bedside, our minds are filled with melancholy, we become serious, meditative. He that the Ruler of nations raised up to guide us through our troubles and to establish us a free and a great nation, is passing away, having accomplished his mission on earth. He leaves us a free, united people; but alas how stand we a little more than fifty years! A free people, a great nation, but crippled with internal feuds and dissensions.

The Book Department.

Being a Record of recent American Publications.

THE STUDENT'S HUME—A HISTORY OF ENGLAND from the earliest times to the revolution in 1688: By David Hume—Abridged.—Incorporating the corrections and researches of recent historians: and continued down to the year 1858: Illustrated by engravings on wood:—Harper & Bros., New York.

To the American reader there is no history so full of interest and instruction as that of England. There is no history that should be more closely and attentively studied by the American student. But we have found no historion to fill the demands: to give us in a reasonable space one connected history from the earliest times to the present. The student that would undertake the great task of compiling and connecting the history of England for his own information, was compelled to wade through volume after volume of disconnected histories, biographies, sketches &c., by nearly as many historians, written perhaps by biased minds, and, therefore, conflicting in statements. Hume brought his history down to 1688, making six volumes; Macaulay took up the thread and continued it down a little later, gaining a name in the very front ranks of historians for his erudition, his purity of style and his philosophy of history, but his volumes grew and multiplied until death removed him before his task was finished. Thus we are discouraged before we commence the task.

In the volume before us, these difficulties are mostly done away. It is true, covering a period of nearly two thousand years from 55 B. C., much of the history is necessarily condensed, yet the reader will find fully as much in the 700 pages as he will be disposed to peruse attentively.

This volume, as its title would indicate, makes Hume its principal standard. From the fact that in religion, Hume was an infidel, it has lately been the fashion in some quarters to underrate his merits and to exaggerate his faults.

"But" in the language of the editor of the volume before us, "the most competent judges have been among the first to render homage to his greatness as an historian. Thus Mr. Hallam remarks that the domestic transactions in the reign of Edward I. have been 'extremely well told by Hume, the first writer who had the merit of exposing the character of Edward I;' and a recent critic has observed, 'that Hume's account of our English annals is still, with all its defects, the best history of the period over which it extends.' Indeed, the History of Hume will probably long remain unrivalled. It is not mere learning and the poring over records that constitute an historian. A writer may be accurate in his facts, but most erroneous in his deductions from them. With the best materials, he may completely misrepresent history from want of the ability to trace the connection of events, and to reason from them correctly; above all, he may lack that power of historical narration without which the facts of history will ever remain mere annals—dry bones, devoid of form and flesh, and vital motion. In all the great qualities of an historian Hume was preeminently excellent. His perception was the most acute; his judgment, except when occasionally warped by prejudice, the most sound; his historical views the largest and most enlightened.

"It is not intended, however, to ignore or extenuate Hume's defects. The editor of the present work has carefully compared the historian's statements with the best and most recent authorities, retaining his language as far as was practicable, but at the same time introducing into the text numerous corrections and additions. Hume's political principles, as is well known, led him to uphold the royal prerogative against the popular element in our Constitution; and this bias may be observed, not only in the coloring of his narrative and the tone of his reasonings, but occasionally also, it must be added, in an unfair use of his authorities. The effect of these principles is most conspicuous in that portion of his work which he first published, namely, the history of James I. and Charles I. In the lives of the two following Stuarts there is not much to which any lover of constitutional freedom would be reasonably inclined to object: but the view apparently of exculpating Charles I., the great hero of his work, in his maintenance of those principles which cost him his crown and his life, the historian has been led to represent the royal prerogative under the Plantagenets and Tudors as greater and more absolute than the facts will justify. These views it has been the duty of the present editor to modify and correct from later and more unprejudiced writers.

"Another defect in Hume's History is the carelessness with which he has treated the earlier portion, and especially the Anglo-Saxon period. This arose from two causes: his philosophical indifference for a people whom he considered little better than barbarians, and the want of authentic materials for his narrative. This want has been supplied in the present century by the impulse given to antiquarian research, and by the revival of the study of the Anglo-Saxon language and literature. The works of Turner, Palgrave, Lappenberg, and Kemble, have thrown an entirely new light upon this period of our annals, and, accordingly, the early history down to the time of the Norman Conquest has been in a great measure rewritten by the editor.

"As much prominence as possible is given in the present work to the rise and progress of the Constitution; but, in order to economize space, and at the same time not interrupt the narrative, much important information upon this subject is inserted in a smaller type in the 'Notes and Illustrations,' where the student will find an account of the 'government, laws, and institutions of the Anglo-Saxons,' of the 'Anglo-Norman Constitution,' of the 'origin and progress of Parliament,' and of other matters of a similar kind. Several constitutional documents, such as the Petition of Right and the Bill of Rights, are printed at length.—These Notes and Illustrations, which contain discussions on various other historical and antiquarian subjects, have been drawn up mainly with the view of assisting the student in farther inquiries; and with the same object a copious list of authorities is appended.

"The continuation from the reign of James II., which it has been necessary to compress into narrow limits, has been compiled from the best authorities, among which Lord Mahon's History deserves to be particularly mentioned, on account of the valuable assistance which has been derived from it in this portion of the work. All that could be attempted in so limited a space was a succinct narrative of the principal events; and it is hoped that no facts of any great importance have been omitted.

"Another work which has been of great service to the editor is the 'Historic Peerage of England,' by the late Sir Harris Nicolas. As a peer is usually mentioned in history by his title, and the same title has often been borne by different families, the student frequently experiences no small difficulty in ascertaining the family to which a title belongs, and supposes a relationship in persons who are in no way connected. Sir Harris Nicolas has removed all difficulties of this kind; and, accordingly, the editor of the present work has taken pains to distinguish in the Notes between families bearing the same title, and to specify the times when titles of historical importance were created and became extinct. It is believed that such information, which is given for the first time in a history of this description, will guard the student against many mistakes."

The Messrs. Harpers have gotten up an American edition of this work in a very neat and convenient style, with an extensive alphabetical index referring to every character or historical event, uniform with their editions of the History of Greece, the History of Rome to the establishment of the Empire, and of Gibbon's Decline of Rome. These volumes of from six hundred to eight hundred pages of closely printed matter, with numerous illustrations, are sold at the exceedingly low price of one dollar each.

Caught in his own Trap.

A girl, young, pretty, but above all, gifted with an air of adorable candor, lately presented herself before a certain Parisian lawyer.

"Monsieur, I come to consult you upon a grave affair. I want to oblige a man I love, to marry me in spite of himself. How shall I proceed?"

The gentleman of the bar had, of course, a sufficiently elastic conscience. He reflected a moment, then being sure that no third person overheard him, replied unhesitatingly. Mademoiselle, according to our law, you always possess the means of forcing a man to marry you. You must remain on three occasions alone with him, then you can go before a Judge and swear that he is your lover.

"And that will suffice, Monsieur?"

"Yes, Mademoiselle, with one farther condition."

"Well?"

"That you will produce witnesses who will make an oath to their having seen you remain a good quarter of an hour with an individual, said to have trifled with your affections."

"Very well, Monsieur, I will retain you as counsel in the management of this affair. Good day."

A few days afterwards the young girl returned. She is mysteriously received by the lawyer, who, scarcely giving her time to seat herself, questions her with the most lively curiosity.

"Well, Mademoiselle, how do matters prosper?"

"Capital, capital!"

"Persevere in your design, Mademoiselle, but mind the next time you consult me: you must tell me the name of the young man we are going to render so happy in spite of himself."

"You shall have it without fail."

A fortnight afterwards the young person, more *naive* and candid than ever, knocked discreetly at the door of her counsel's room. No sooner was she within than she flung herself in a chair, saying that she had mounted the steps too rapidly, and that the emotion made her breathless. Her counsel endeavored to reassure her, and made her inhale salts, and even proposed to release her garments.

"It is useless, Monsieur," said she, "I am much better."

"Well, now tell me the name of the fortunate mortal you are going to espouse?"

"Well, then the fortunate mortal, be it known to you, is—yourself," said the young beauty, bursting in a laugh. "I love you, I have been three times *tete-a-tete* with you, and my four witnesses are below, ready and willing to accompany me to the magistrate's," gravely continued the narrator.

The lawyer, thus fairly caught, had the good sense not to get angry. The most singular fact of all is that he adores his young wife, who, by the way, makes an excellent housekeeper.

HOG PACKING.

The total number of hogs packed in Cincinnati this season amounts to 438,051 head. That is in excess of any previous year. At Terra Haute, Ind., the packing this season is estimated at 45,000 hogs. This is also an increase.

Our Homes.

"THERE IS NO PLACE LIKE HOME."

THE LAWN.

[We did not have room last week to finish the remarks we wished to make on the cultivation of flowers, and we continue the subject.]

The lawn forms the most important and conspicuous part of the pleasure garden. The ground should be well drained, subsoil plowed and well pulverized, before being sown with grass seeds. The after-management consists in rolling and cutting at regular intervals, taking care to keep clear of weeds.

The best grasses for the lawn are ¾ Green Grass, (*Poa Pratensis.*) ¼ Sweet Vernal, (*Anthoxan hum odoratum.*) and a small quantity of White Dutch Clover, at the rate of three bushels per acre. The varieties should vary with the climate and soil.

If the lawn be treated with due care and attention, the clover had better be dispensed with, as it has a tendency to crowd out the other grasses, and afterwards perishes itself.

Flower beds of various forms and sizes may be cut on the lawn and planted with bedding plants, such as Verbenas, Petunias, Geraniums, Heliotrope, Dahlia, Phloxes, and various other summer blooming plants; beds sown with Portulaca of various colors, Phlox Drummondii, Globe Amaranthus, Gilliardia, Lobelia, and many other popular annuals may add to its beauty and gayety.

WINDOW GARDENING.

What can we grow in a window? A great deal, and to much advantage: temperature from 40° to 60°, the east window is preferable to south or west. There are many whose position and circumstances does not permit them to have a greenhouse, but all have a window, and it is surprising to see how much can be done by the aid of a few lights. How very captivating to all lovers of plants, to see the windows of public buildings and private residences all beautifully filled with plants in excellent health, watered and tended by the young girls. Hours hang upon many of our fair, and there is nothing more elegant or refining than to devote a portion of them upon what is now considered a species of refinement. Plant Cabinets, Ferneries, Hanging Flower Vases, and Window Gardening are some of the accomplishments of the day.

A copious supply of water, frequent sponging and syringing of the foliage and judicious airing will result in success; nearly all plants will grow in earth from the woods, or very rich sandy soil; they will even grow in sand if watered freely with manure water. The following plants are adapted for windows and will give a succession of bloom all winter:

Azalea, Begonia, Cactus, Calla, Cupheas, Camellia, Daphne, Dracena ferra, Fuchsia (Ladies Ear drop,) kept wet. Geranium, Jasmine Justicia, Metrosideros, Myrtile, Oxalis (with sun.) Olea, Oleander, Passiflora, Primula. These, with Bengal and Tea Roses, will make up an ample variety for three or four windows, and afford bloom nearly the whole season.

ORNAMENTAL WIRE TRELLIS.

In the Floral Department of the North Carolina Planter, Mr. Hamilton, the Editor, says: We are glad to observe a growing taste for wire Arbors, Arches and other kinds of Ornamental wire work. It is neat, light and pretty also more lasting than the cumbrous wood frames, so often put up. We do not say it ill-naturedly, but there are positively ugly pieces of wood miscalled ornamental work, for plants and vines to run over. In using the wire frames and belts, painted green, they look neat and pretty even when not covered with plants.—Vines when planted so as to run over them, seem, to delight in clinging to the small neat wire, and grow more rapidly than when they have to climb up white painted scantling. We have heard it urged that the sun in our climate is so hot as to burn and kill the plants in the summer. In reply to this we beg to say, this thought must have originated with some one whose knowledge of wire trellis is very limited indeed. We are perfectly willing to agree to replace any and all plants which are killed by growing on wire trellis. And further, we would recommend the use of small wire for placing round the edges of flower beds, especially Verbenas. They are by this pretty bordering kept within bounds, and do not need so much attention as when the bordering is not used. It certainly does look very pretty, especially on terraces. We trust some of our subscribers will try this, and send to us to replace any plants killed by growing on, or coming in contact with the wire.

USEFUL RECEIPTS.

Scotch snuff put in the holes where the crickets come out will destroy them.

Wood ashes and common salt wet with water will stop the cracks of a stove, and prevent the smoke from escaping.

A gallon of strong lye put in a barrel of water will make it as soft as rain water.

For Inflammatory Rheumatism take an ounce of pulverized saltpetre and put it into a pint of sweet oil. Bathe the parts afflicted, and a sound cure will speedily be made.

To Cure Corns, take one teaspoonful of tar, one of coarse brown sugar, and one of saltpetre. The whole to be warmed together. Spread it on kid leather the size of the corns, and in two days they will be drawn out.

Keep an oyster-shell in your tea-kettle, and it will prevent the formation of a crust on the sides of it.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

"Will the Sun Ever Shine Again."

BY LAURA L.

"Will the sun ever shine again;"
Pale mourner say,
As the dull wind and ceaseless rain,
Hides the sun's ray.
Sad mourner by thy cherished dead,
Amid the gloom
Of the closed blinds, and harrowing still,
Of that lone room.

O Motherless! whose lonely heart
Once and again has seen,
Leaf, bud and blossom all depart,
Ere the first grave was green.
Fond trusting heart! which could not deem
That truth or love could die,
Who judged all hearts by thy pure own,
Where do thy treasures lie?

Ye childless one! poor lonely heart!
None need thee now. No more,
They are called home. To you the sun
Can shine on earth no more.
Bow thy meek head, and clasp thy hands
Over the deep heartsick pain?
Tho' on thy path no flowers grow,
The sun will shine again.

Even here the sun will shine again,
With softer, gentler glow,
It will shine brighter after rain:
Look at yon glittering bow!
And in that land of fadeless bloom,
Where storm-clouds never come,
The beaming sun of Righteousness
Will gild thy Heavenly home.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

Holland and Everline.

BY ARTHUR L. MESERVE.

In the misty twilight hour,
'Neath the honeysuckle bower,
Close beside the grey old tower,
Wandered Everline.

The purple grape from the flowing vine,
She plucked there in the eventime,
And sipped the blushing flowing wine,
And thought of Holland.

Through the vines the moon looked down,
Smiling on the maid she'd found;
In its rosy glory was she crowned,
Fair Everline.

A footstep sounds by the garden wall,
A plaintive lay like the night-bird's call,
Then silence reigneth over all—
Has come Holland.

'Twas greeting then,—but 'tis not meet
That we should walk while others sleep,
So we homeward turn our feet—
Holland and Everline.

Prize Story.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

The Partizan Chief;

OR, THE

SPECTRE of the SWAMP.

A Tale of South Carolina,

DURING THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

BY R. M. PAGE.

CHAPTER XXV.

ERNEST Elliott supposed Kate to be safe with her friends, and the joy he felt, showed itself in his countenance to Arthur Gordon when he entered, after the stirring scene with his men in the yard.

"A fine morning, Captain Elliott, I think I see its influence on your face."

"I certainly feel much better than since I have been your prisoner."

"You are in fine spirits since the escape of Miss Walmore."

"Very true," was Ernest's reply, "I am happy that she is out of your clutches."

"You need not exult," was Gordon's half angry reply, "for I am no prophet if she is not again in them before long."

"She will *not*," replied Ernest, "*I* feel very sure of that."

"And I feel equally sure she will," replied Gordon, "but if the contrary should prove to be the case, I have *you* still in my hands."

"I feel perfectly satisfied about myself," replied Ernest, "it was for *her* I cared, but now that she is safe, you have not the power to harm me."

This was spoken in a tone that told Gordon how little his prisoner cared for any means he might take to punish him.

"You'd better not be too certain, it will be an easy matter to make a descent upon Pine Grove, on the charge of its owner being a rebel, and then the fair Kate will be without a single protector to strike a blow in her defence, so I, being a gallant knight as I am, will take her to be my wife, thus giving her the protection of my strong arm."

He spoke this in a light tone, at the same time watching Ernest's face to see what effect his words would have upon him, but he failed in seeing the look of pain he expected to see.

"Arthur Gordon," said Ernest, calmly, "I know you to be a villian of the deepest dye, but how can you act thus towards the child of one who has ever been your friend; but if God sees fit to grant my life, I will defeat your hellish schemes."

"Lay no such flattering unction to your soul Ernest Elliott," said Gordon, "neither God, nor myself, will spare your life, for so sure as I now speak, so surely will you hang on the day after to-morrow at sunrise." He paused to see what effect his words had upon their object, but none was visible, for our hero listened to him with a calmness worthy of an indian warrior.

"Death, Arthur Gordon," he replied, "is no more than your words led me to expect at your hands; I am therefore not the victim of surprise at your intentions, but of wonder that I have been spared so long."

"You will have no cause for wonder any longer," said Gordon in his usual tones of sneering mockery, "for you will surely hang at that time, good morning," and he left his prisoner to his own reflections.

And what were those reflections? were they those of happiness, or those of misery? They were bitter, agonizing were the better word. He had heard his doom pronounced by the lips of one who he knew would carry it out and such a doom, a death upon the gallows, as if he were some blood-stained criminal. To die such a death, after all his bright hopes, and brilliant prospects, was more than he could reconcile his mind to. After a long life of uprightness and honor, he had wished when the sun of his life set, it would be in a cloud of glory, that would be the pride and admiration of his descendants; but *now*, all such dreams must vanish, and he must die, not in the battle's fierce charge, or amid the cannon's roar, but, as a felon, upon the gallows. To crown all, he had heard Gordon's plan to again obtain possession of Kate Walmore, and he doubted not his intention to put it into execution. He was aroused from his meditations by the voice of Silman, who at the same time entered the apartment, saying—

"You've jes' had a visit from the devil's first assistant hev you?"

"Arthur Gordon has just been here," replied Ernest, offended at the man's familiarity.

"Oh well, Cap'n Elliott, you mussent mind me," replied Silman.

"You succeeded last night, did you?" Ernest now asked.

"Yes, she's safe, thar's no don't ov that," was Silman's reply.

"I am really glad to hear it," replied Ernest, "but were you not suspected?"

"I reckin I was, but that wus all, he cuddent 'cuss me uv it rite out, fur he wus afeard."

"You ran a great risk in what you did?" said Ernest enquiringly.

"Yes, an' that puts me in mind uv the thousan' we 'greed on."

"I had not forgotten it, get me writing materials," Ernest replied.

Silman withdrew, and soon returned with the articles named.

Ernest then wrote a check for one thousand pounds, and gave it to him saying,

"I forgot to ask you how far you accompanied Miss Walmore."

"Only a few miles, I had a couple o' trusty men ready, an' put her under thar care."

"Are you of the opinion that she arrived there safely?"

"Sartin I am," replied Silman, "she's at Pine Grove now, I'll bet."

"Then I have another proposition to make you," said Ernest, "set me free and another thousand pounds shall be yours."

"I cuddent do it to save my life," replied Silman, "I could persuade the men to help me with the woman, but I cuddent with you."

"Then there is no chance," said Ernest in a tone of bitterness.

"None in the world, ye'll jes' hev to bear it," replied Silman.

"I *will* bear it," said Ernest, "I will bear it like a man, the brave need have no fear of death," and he turned over on his rude pallet, and commenced thinking.

Silman left him, stopping outside to destroy the order, for he had taken it only as a means of making him believe he had fulfilled his agreement.

Left alone, Ernest's thoughts again reverted to the fair girl, in whom was centred all his actions; he forgot the stinging note she had sent him in which she had dismissed him from the betrothal between them; he now felt sure that she had done it only because of some gross misrepresentation, and that she was now satisfied of its falsity. Oh! how happy it made him to know that she was once more safe with her friends, safe with those who would protect her, while he, unable to rise, without assistance, lay a prisoner to be hung in less than two days. He thought of the person who had met him at the "blasted pine," and he believed him to have been in the service of Arthur Gordon, for the purpose of betraying him, this conviction became stronger, when he remembered with what ease he had passed the sentinels, and the knowledge he possessed of the building; but at the same time, he remembered the strange, pale face, and its benevolent expression, and wondered how aught of deception could lurk beneath so mild an exterior; but facts are stubborn things, and cannot be lightly set aside. Thus, in deep thought, he passed the day, and again night came. He was weak, and soon thereafter, fell into a deep sleep, in which he dreamed of being united to Kate Walmore, but was aroused from the happy illusion by feeling a sharp pain in his side, as if he was pierced by a needle; he supposed some poisonous reptile had bitten him, and was almost thankful that it had interposed to save him from a more dishonorable death. He soon found his first impression to be a mistake for a low voice, apparently quite close to him, said:—

"Lie perfectly still, and make no noise."

"Who is it addresses me?" said Ernest in the same low tones.

"The Spectre of the Swamp," was the reply delivered in a whisper.

"What do you wish? Are you not satisfied with having been the means of getting me here?"

"Do you regret having made an effort to save Kate Walmore?" asked the voice.

"No, I would willingly lose my life in her behalf, but to be deceived and betrayed by one professing to be the friend of myself, and her, is more than I can bear."

"You are mistaken, I have never deceived you," was the reply.

All this conversation had been carried on in a cautious tone, so low that it could not be heard at the distance of half a dozen paces, but on hearing the last word Ernest uttered a slight "pshaw," at the same time turning his back upon his nocturnal visitor.

The latter noticed the action, and a half sigh arose from his breast, but he suppressed it, at the same time saying,

"What will make you place faith in my words?"

"Free me from the power of the arch fiend, Arthur Gordon, and I will place confidence in your words, then, and not before will I beleive you."

"Young man, I take you at your proposition, I will prove to you that I am your best earthly friend."

"'Tis but some hellish plan to get Kate Walmore in your power once more, but your plans shall not succeed, I will foil them this time, if I was so foolish as to listen to you once before, and now you see the consequence of trusting you, I am a prisoner condemned to death."

"I did *not* bring you here," replied his visitor in a pained tone, "I found out where Kate Walmore was confined, and brought you with me to effect her rescue; I assisted you in gaining ingress, and egress, and all was left to yourself, but ere you had gone two hundred yards, your flight was discovered: I tried in vain to mislead pursuit, but after being, for a few minutes, successful, some of them discovered the right direction and you were captured, while she was re taken; this much you know, now for something of which you are unaware. One of Gordon's worst cut-throats has deluded you into the belief that Kate Walmore has escaped, but she has escaped only to worse captivity, if such a thing were possible."

"How! Is she not safe with her friends?" Ernest eagerly asked.

"Far from it," was the rep'y, "on the contrary she is in the power of one of the most brutal villians the world ever produced."

"Oh God!" Ernest exclaimed in agonized tones, "Kate Walmore still in danger, while I am here, and unable to aid her."

"But I am come to put you in a position to aid her," was the reply.

"Have you spoken truly? can you—will you—assist me?"

"Yes, I will certainly do it," was the reply

"Then I will again trust you, but if you play me false, beware of my vengeance."

"Threats will not intimidate me, Captain Elliott," replied the stranger, "but I will, nevertheless, I will be true to you as flint to steel."

This conversation had been carried on through a small aperture, made by extracting from between the logs, the mud used in filling the crevices. Ernest turned again towards it for the purpose of continuing the conversation, but found that his visitor was gone. In a few minutes, however, he returned, with the words,

"It will be impossible to accomplish it to-night, but to-morrow night, you shall certainly be free," and the next minute the strange man was gone.

Again is it night, and Ernest is anxiously awaiting the arrival of his deliverer. He had almost given up all hope, and was fast sinking into a state of despondency, when the door was opened and The Spectre of the Swamp entered.

"Rather surprised to see me are you not?" were his first words.

"Yes, I am surprised to see you pass the guard at the door," Ernest answered.

"It's just one of my strange ways," he smilingly replied. "Here is a cord with it you are to secure one of the men before he can make any noise, while I perform the same operation for the other. Not a sound must be permitted to escape their lips, or we will be frustrated, remember that, and be quick in binding your man."

He now cautiously opened the door, and the men were seen reclining with their backs against the house; an indication of the finger was enough for each man to tell which he had selected, and then they simultaneously sprang upon them. They were bound and gagged before a sound could be emitted from their lips, and then the two crossed the area, easily, and without detection, passed the sentinels.

"Free!" ejaculated Ernest, seizing the hand of his deliverer.

"My promise has been fulfilled, have I played you false?" replied that individual, returning the warm pressure.

CHAPTER XXVI.

AGAIN is it necessary to return to Pine Grove. It has been several days since Captain Gregar and his tory minions first attacked the house, and were repulsed with so much loss. Notwithstanding he had lost so many men, the rapacious leader would not give up the prize, for prize it would be to plunder the well-filled mansion of Pine Grove. There was, also, another thought that had great weight with him; he could thus repay Kate Walmore for the haughty manner in which she had treated his advances. It was the fifth day of the siege that Captain Walmore's attention was called to the fact that the officers of the tory band were withdrawing to the shade of an oak tree, out of earshot of the men.

"Thar's sumthin' in the wind, sartin," was Lem Moker's commentary.

"Yes," replied Walmore, "I have no doubt of its being a plan to take the house, as it seems to be a sort of council of war."

"Yes, Cap'n," replied Lem, "they've gone out thar to fix up sum plan to git us out o' here, they'll be at sum o'thar deviltory soon, sartin."

"I have no doubt what you say is true," replied the Captain. "If we only could find out their plans, we'd be better prepared to meet them."

"That's so, Cap'n," replied Snipes. "We'll hev to find out what they're gwine to do."

"They will certainly agree upon some method to obtain possession as soon as possible," said Captain Walmore, "for Gregar is no friend of mine, and his men thirst for the plunder they know will be theirs, when the house is taken; but, unless some unforeseen event occurs, I am of the opinion they will not get it."

"That they won't, Cap'n," replied Lem warmly, "fur thar's sum stout arms an' true hearts in this house, that'll stand by ye to the last."

"They will all do it," responded Captain Walmore, with some feeling. "I am certain that not a man is with me now, but will stand by me to the last."

"But Cap'n," said Lem, recurring to the first subject, "We'll hev to find out what them fellers yonder is gwine to do, an' some feller must creep close enuff to 'em to hear what they say, don't ye think so?"

"I agree with you," was the reply; "but it would be exceedingly difficult and dangerous to do, besides I know of no man willing to do it; all are willing to stand by me to the last extremity, but to risk their lives in such a manner as that is more than I can ask of them."

"Pshaw, Cap'n," replied Lem, "it'll be the easiest thing in the world, an' I know uv a feller what's willin' to try it."

"Who is he?"

"I'm the one," replied Lem, while an honest glow suffused his sun-burnt face. "Are you, then, really willing to undertake it?"

"A man ortent to brag on hisself, Cap'n, but I aint afraid to try it, an' I b'lieve I can git off safe," was Lem's straightforward reply.

"You are fully willing to go on this duty?" again queried the Captain.

"Sartin, Cap'n, or I wouldn't 'a' named it," was Lem's reply.

"Then you had better start at once," suggested the Captain.

"I will," replied Lem, at the same time, tightening his belt and fastening his pistols and knife firmly within it: then he added, "Make the fellers pass away in that d'rection, so as to disturb 'em, an' keep 'em from gittin' through 'fore I git thar," and he opened the rear-door, and passed cautiously out.

'Neath the cover of the garden fence, he proceeded, until he had gained a considerable distance from the house, when he reached a hedge, running in such a manner as to pass very near to the deliberating officers. Along this, with great caution, he proceeded, until he arrived directly opposite the objects of his surveillance, and not more than twenty feet from them.

Still he could not hear their words, for they conversed in low tones to prevent being heard by any of their own men, and the scout began to fear that his trouble had been in vain, and that he would learn nothing.

All this time, firing had been going on from the house, to the evident dissatisfaction of the Tory Officers, who were constantly casting furtive glances in the direction from which came the leaden missiles.

For the period of near'y half an hour, Lem listened, but, seemingly, to no purpose, for not one item of their words could he hear, then he saw them arise, and all hope was dying out of his bosom, when Gregar spoke loudly saying:

"It is evident that we can arrive at no conclusion, now. We will meet here again to-night each with the best plan he can think of, and then decide upon the most feasible. The cursed negroes, for I don't know where the white men would come from, have nearly killed us out, and we must take it quickly, and with the smallest possible loss, remember, eight o'clock."

The next minute, and they were all gone.

"Eight o'clock!" Lem repeated, "I'll see if a sartin individual bearin' the illustrius cognoment of Lemuel Mokers Esquire, can't be thar a leetle before eight. The rascals," he continued, "they think its only niggers the Cap'ns got, mebbe they ar niggers, but a leetle lighter cumplexioned than the ginerality uv the sons an' darters of Affriky, but we'll give 'em sum if we *ar* niggers."

Returning to the house by the same circuitous route, he made known to the Captain the result of his observations, adding that it was his intention to be present at eight o'clock, at the oak tree.

Upon Snipes learning the commission which Lem had taken upon himself for the ensuing night, he declared he'd die if he had to stay cooped up in the house much longer, and, accordingly, caused himself to be appointed a committee of one to visit the camp of the Tories, after the officers left it.

It was about half past seven that the two left the house, and proceeded in different directions. Let us accompany Lem to the oak in the lawn.

Having arrived there unseen, he found that no one was near, and then grasping the rough bark of the tree with a firm hold, using both hands and feet, he soon reached the limbs, and then snugly ensconced himself among the leaves.

He did not have to awa't long the officers whose proceedings he had come to overhear, for before the hour designated, they were all there.

"Now for your plans gentlemen," said Gregar, "what is yours, Wilson?"

"I am of the opinion the best plan would be to send to Georgetown for a cannon, and batter down the house if they did not surrender," replied Wilson.

"That will not do," replied Gregar. "It would take too long, and besides it would be unnecessary trouble, perhaps you can think of a better mode, Carter."

"I think 'twould be best to create a diversion, while one or two men put a barrel of powder in such a position as to blow the house up."

"That will not do, for it would deprive the men of the plunder, which is their principal object."

Several more propositions were offered, but each met with some objection that rendered it impracticable. So far, neither Gregar, nor Harper, his young lieutenant had offered any proposition. Harper was now called upon.

"The house," was his reply, "can only be taken by sending a small party under cover of the darkness, to the rear of the house; they must carry a beam large enough to force it down at a blow, when that is done, the front door must be opened by them to admit the main body, and the house is ours."

"Well planned, well planned," said Gregar, "but many men will be lost, but no matter, there'll be the more plunder for the survivors."

"When will the plan be put into execution?" asked Harper.

"A while before day," replied Gregar. "Ten men besides the commander shall form the forlorn hope, but all shall be volunteers, who among you officers will lead in the rear attack?"

There was a deep silence when this question was asked, for all knew it to be a dangerous manner to attack a well fortified house. After a few minutes, in which he waited for others to speak, Harper said,

"Who so fit to lead in a dangerous sluice as the originator? *I* will go."

"You are a brave fellow," said Gregar, "and I know you will do your duty, perhaps you had better pick your men."

"No," replied Harper, "I would prefer that they should volunteer."

"Then," said Gregar, "I will give my final orders, burst the door down at one blow; unless it be unusually strong, one will be sufficient, then the door in front must be opened, and *your* work is over."

They all now separated, not to *plan*, as before, but to *execute*.

When they were out of hearing, Lem slid down from his perch in the tree, and quickly, but silently, returned to the house. He knew the approaching contest would be bloody, but he had no doubt as to the result; with the knowledge he had obtained, the Tory marauders could be easily repulsed.

"Well Lem!" said Captain Walmore as he entered the presence of that person. "What news have you obtained? anything of importance?"

"Yes Cap'n," replied the individual addressed, "I've got plenty uv news, enuff to tell that a harder attack than ever will be made to-night, aint that news?"

"Yes, but I expected something of the kind, what is their plan?"

Lem now fully and carefully detailed the whole plan as we have before heard it.

At its conclusion, Captain Walmore, who had listened attentively, said,

"As it is, we'll be too fast for them, they may get in at the rear, but if they open the front one to let in their brother cutthroats, then I'm much mistaken; we will have a lively time to-night, and must prepare for it."

He then proceeded to making proper arrangements for the reception of the enemy, and to give them a *warm* reception in the bargain.

CHAPTER XXVII.

The morning after Kate's being placed under Mother Hop's protection, if it may be called by that name, she slept until the sun was high in the heavens and having risen, she made her toilet with as much care as was possible.

Having done this, she approached the door by which she had entered, the previous night, for the purpose of leaving the close, pent-up room in which she had slept, but to her surprise found it securely fastened from without.

"I am, indeed, a prisoner," she said in bitter tones, while she cast herself upon a chair, and gave way to an undisturbed flow of tears; after the lapse of a few minutes, she became calm again, a look of resignation settled upon her features, while, as if speaking to herself, she said,

"It seems that I cannot better my condition, I can only endeavor to prevent it from becoming worse. It seems that every endeavor to better my condition, only involves me in more peril than before, how gladly would I return to Arthur Gordon's captivity, bad as it is, to escape from this old hag whose violence causes me to tremble. How could it be that Ernest Elliott, who seems to be endowed with all the virtues that constitutes the true, noble-hearted chivalrous gentleman, could have given his ring to that villian, as a token that I should trust him, it is strange, strange, strange, too strange for me to see through, but I will trust to providence to make all come right."

Her face, which had begun to wear a troubled look, grew calm again, she then continued,

"Ever since Ernest first told me of his love, things have gone strangely with me; before I gave my love in return for his, I was free, free as any bird of the air, no care troubled my happy bosom, and in the loved companionship of my dear parents, my days glided sweetly, and joyfully away: there was no dark shadow to mar the beauty and joyousness of my young life: but I met Ernest Elliott, and in course of time learned to love him, and when, 'neath the beauteous summer moon, he asked for an acknowledgement of the return of the love he offered, how gladly I gave it. From that moment dates the commencement of my trials. While yet the impress of his first kiss lingered upon my lips, his, or my, life was attempted, but, thank God, the assassin was unsuccessful, though I know not why it were not better to have saved me from the trouble that has ensued. After that, came the malignant tongue of Arthur Gordon, causing an endeavor, on my part, to cast him off from my heart; then

my attempted seizure while with Eva, and his timely arrival, saved us both. I was seized by Arthur Gordon's minions, and borne to his retreat, rescued by Ernest, but finally recaptured, and to add to my sorrow, he also was imprisoned; lastly, lured into the hopes of being conveyed to my friends, I have been brought to this place, and put with a woman whose violent temper causes me to fear that in some of her paroxisms of anger, she may take my life.—This is the sum total of my life since I gave my love to Ernest Elliott, and yet do I regret giving it to so noble a man? No, come what may, I will never say that."

She had said all this in a low tone, speaking to herself, as persons in trouble often do, when they have no companion to whom they may recount their griefs.

She had scarcely ceased speaking, when Mother Hop entered, bearing Kate's breakfast, which was cooked and arranged with great nicety.

"I hope your breakfast will suit your delicate appetite, though I fear it will not be found good enough for you," was her first salutation.

"My appetite is not delicate," was Kate's courteous reply, "on the contrary I know I shall do justice to these muffins," and she verified her words by helping herself to a portion of the article mentioned.

"I am glad to hear that," replied Mother Hop, "for it is often the custom of high-born, wealthy ladies, to refuse partaking of the rough fare of the poorer classes, but I see you are a girl of sense."

"Thank you for the compliment, though I think it undeserved," replied Kate laughing, but at the same time wondering what good fortune could have caused one who was generally so morose, to say such a thing.

After Kate had done full justice to the viands, she ventured to say,

"Can you not tell me by whose influence I was brought hither?"

The countenance of the woman suddenly changed from a look of half kindness, to the look of cold apathy usual to her features.

"I will not answer your question," she replied in positive tones.

"Will you tell me for what purpose it was?" persisted Kate.

"No, I will not tell you that, either," was the curt reply.

"Then tell me how long am I to be an inmate of this place?"

"You must excuse me for refusing to reply," replied the woman.

"I have but one more question, am I a prisoner?"

"I will answer it; you, most undoubtedly, are."

"Once more," Kate continued, "I found that door fastened this morning"

"You did, I am aware, for it was myself who did it."

"Then, am I to consider myself as not permitted to leave this room?"

"Certainly you are, I cannot allow you to leave it."

"Why so?" asked Kate, "I might stay with you in the outer room."

"No, you could do no such thing," replied Mother Hop.

"Your dog and yourself are fully able to prevent my escape."

"That may be, but not from the sight of those in search of you."

"Are persons seeking for me?" asked Kate.

"Yes, but your enemies, not friends," was the short reply.

This conversation had been carried on, while Kate was partaking of the viands set before her, but Mother Hop, seeing that she had finished, took up the things, and left the room, securely fastening the door on the outside.

"Now that she has gone," said Kate, who was much refreshed by what she had eaten, "I will go on a voyage of discovery, and see what I can see in this queer place, it is now light enough for me to easily examine it, and perhaps I can escape from here."

First, by the aid of a chair, she was enabled to reach the small window, if it was worthy of the name, through which the light of *outer* day, found its way into the room. The aperture was very small, and she knew she could never escape through it, she also saw that a dense thicket approached within a few steps of the side of the house. She next examined the rough wall to see if by any accident, she could find any portion weak enough for her feeble strength to break through, but the same unhewn logs met her view the whole way around.

"I must give up all hope, and resign myself to my fate: ha! strange I did not see it before," she continued, as her eye fell on a door at the rear side, nearly hid by a curtain.

"I will examine it," she continued, putting her resolve into execution.

Opening the door, she found that it was a closet, hung around with female clothes.

"'Tis only Mother Hop's surplus wardrobe, perhaps there is some way of egress behind the folds of these dresses."

She parted them aside, and found another door, how her heart leaped with joy at the prospect of being free again.

She applied her strength to the task of opening the door, and she soon accomplished it, although long disuse had rendered the hinges rusty and difficult to move: she now saw that it was the entrance to another room, and she immediately resolved to explore it.

Thinking that Mother Hop might enter during her absence and find out whither she had gone, Kate securely fastened the door on the inside, so as to prevent the entrance of any one, and then made her way into the darkness that enshrouded the room she had so unexpectedly discovered.

The room was longer than the one she had just quitted, and not a ray of light entered within its precincts, save a few straggling beams that forced their way through the door which had been left open by Kate.

Gradually her sight became accustomed to the darkness, and she could see objects indistinctly, but sufficiently well to enable her to avoid collision with any of them, while making her way around the apartment. She first approached the wall, but started back when her hand came in contact with it. Instead of the pine logs she expected, it was cold, damp clay: how could this be possible? was a mental query that arose to her mind, and, again she placed her hand upon it, then she glanced quickly around, and her mind became settled on one point, *she was underground*; it was undoubtedly a subterranean apartment in which she stood, this accounted for the absence of windows, or any means of obtaining light—Kate doubted not that those improvements had been performed by Mother Hop, or under her direction, and she knew that were she found where she was, the anger of the hag would be unbounded. She concluded to take an imperfect look at the contents, and return at some other time, with a light, to examine it more closely.

Piles of trunks and boxes were scattered about, a tall bedstead could be seen looming up in one corner, while chairs and a pair of sofas were arranged at intervals around the wall; this she saw, and then returned to her prison, for, to her, prison it was, and laid herself upon her bed. Wonder was in her mind, wonder that a woman who was well educated, as could be seen by her conversation, should reside in such a place, and wondering thus, she sank peacefully, and imperceptibly to sleep.

(A few back numbers containing this Story can be furnished to new subscribers.)

THE TIMES.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

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Greensboro Patriot.

The Greensborough Patriot appears in a new suit of beautiful type—smaller type than heretofore, and of course enabling it to publish more matter. We are glad to see such signs of prosperity, and hope the future may yet realize still more than the past. The Patriot is ably edited and holds a position in the very front ranks of the political press of the state. Terms $2 a year.

A Southern Convention.

Hon. Wm. C. Rives has written a long and able letter, discussing the subject of the proposed Southern Convention, and advising that Virginia should not, at this time, take a part in the measure. We make the following extract:

"It is of the highest importance, that the question of slavery should be taken entirely out of the arena of national politics. It is, in itself, essentially a local and domestic question. There is but a single case in which the Constitution designed that it should be the subject of Congressional action, and that is to provide the mode by which the Constitutional guarantee for the surrender of fugitives is to be enforced. With respect to that Congress has performed its duty, and is so far *functus officio*.

"In all other cases, and especially as to the status of slavery in common territories of the Union, the questions concerning it are legal questions, involving the application and construction of the laws and Constitution of the country, and as such, are the proper subjects of judicial cognizance. In the hands of the Judiciary, then, let these questions rest: and every good citizen should rejoice that a peaceful and enlightened umpirage, elevated by its high character and the independence of its official tenure above the region of party passions and temporary excitements, has been provided by the Constitution for the decision of questions at once so delicate and so intricate. There then remains no other practical question, with regard to slavery, but the action of the territorial communities upon it when forming their Constitutions and asking to be admitted as sovereign States into the Union, and in relation to that, there is now a general agreement of all fair minds that the great principles of American liberty and public law require that the new States, as well as the old shall be free to choose their domestic institutions for themselves, unshackled by the authority of Congress or any other interference whatever."

Rev. Mr. Spurgeon.

The Southern admirers of Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, the great English Baptist preacher, whose sermons have been very extensively read in the South, will no doubt be taken aback by reading his sentiments in regard to the institution of slavery. He is a contributor to the Boston *Watchman and Reflector*, and in his last contribution to that paper he says:

"I do from my inmost soul detest slavery anywhere and everywhere, and although I commune at the Lord's table with men of all creeds, yet with a slaveholder I have no fellowship of any sort or kind. Whenever one has called upon me, I have considered it my duty to express my detestation of his wickedness, and would as soon think of receiving a murderer into my church, or into any sort of friendship, as a manstealer. * * * * I shall remember that my voice echoes beyond the Atlantic, and the crying sin of a manstealing people shall not go unrebuked. * * * * Finally, let me add, John Brown is immortal in the memories of the good in England, and in my heart he lives."

John G. Saxe, Esq.

We learn with much pleasure that John G. Saxe, Esq., the distinguished poet, wit, and lecturer of Vermont, is expected to lecture for the Young Men's Christian Association of this City, on the evenings of the 9th and 10th of next month. His subject for the first lecture will be, "*Lores: a humorous and descriptive poem.*" For his second lecture, "*Poetry and Poets.*"—a prose lecture, with readings from his own poems.

We copy from the Boston *Post* the following notice of a vile slander recently started against Mr. Saxe by Brownlow, of the Knoxville *Whig*:

"Parson Brownlow," of the Knoxville (Tenn) *Whig*, lately published a statement charging John G. Saxe, of Vermont, with "publishing a villainous account of the cruel treatment of slaves in South-Carolina." We do not need Mr. Saxe's authority (though we have it) for saying the report is ridiculously false. The editor who recklessly, or even blunderingly, makes such a charge against a man, well and widely known as a thoroughly conservative and patriotic gentleman, is unfit to have the control of a newspaper."

John G. Saxe is one of the most conservative and patriotic men in the country. He is a Northern man whom every Southerner should be glad to take by the hand.

This charge by Brownlow against Mr. S., was recently denied by Mr. S., in a letter published in the Richmond *Enquirer*.—*Standard.*

Since putting the above in type, from the North Carolina *Standard*, we have received the following very courteous letter from Mr. Saxe, which we publish with pleasure:

To THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

Dear Sir:—I am indebted to a Southern friend for a copy of your journal, in which I find a very able and scholarly, as well as extremely indulgent, review of my books of Poems. Appended to the communication of your contributor, is an editorial allusion to an injurious rumor, which, I suppose, had its origin in a recent paragraph in the *Knoxville* (Tenn.) *Whig*, charging that a person bearing my name, "Returning from South Carolina, published a villainous account of the sale and treatment of slaves," or words to that effect. Your comments are not unfair; and, though no notice of the matter could be needed where I am known, I deem it due to my Southern friends and to myself to meet the charge with a full and explicit denial.

Imprimis—I was never in South Carolina in my life.

2nd. I have never published, nor written, any account whatever respecting the sale or treatment of slaves in any State of the Union.

3d. In my travels in such of the Southern States as I have had the honor to visit, I have never seen anything in the slightest degree impeaching the kindness and humanity of the owners of slaves.

4th. The few letters which I have written from the South have all been published in that conservative and high-toned journal, the *Boston Post*—a journal into the columns of which no attack upon the South, or Southern institutions, could by any possibility obtain admittance, with the consent of its editors.

By what accident or blunder (for I have no reason to impute malice) a statement so absurdly false as that of the *Whig*, should have gotten into print, I cannot so much as conjecture.

I know you will cheerfully publish this unqualified denial of the whole story, and oblige

Yours most respectfully,
JOHN G. SAXE.

Burlington, Vt., Feb. 8, 1860.

Congress.

Nothing of importance done yet. Last week the House passed the Postal Bill, but the Senate amended by abolishing the franking privilege. The Bill is returned to the House with amendment, but the House has not yet agreed upon the Senate's amendment.

The following are the

CHAIRMEN OF HOUSE COMMITTEES.

On Election—John A. Gilmer, of North Carolina.

On Ways and Means—John Sherman, of Ohio

On Claims—Mason W. Tappan, of New Hampshire.

On Commerce—Elihu B. Washbourne, of Illinois.

On Public Lands—Eli Taylor, of Massachusetts.

On Post Offices and Post Roads—Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana.

On Judiciary—John Hickman, of Pennsylvania.

On Revolutionary Claims—Geo. Briggs, of New York.

On Public Expenditures—John B. Haskin, of New York.

On Private Land Claims—C. C. Washbourne, of Wisconsin.

On Manufactures—Chas. F. Adams, of Massachusetts.

On Agriculture—Martin Butterfield, of New York.

On Indian Affairs—Emerson Etheridge, of Tennessee.

On Military Affairs—Benjamin Stanton, of Ohio.

On Militia—Cyndor B. Tompkins, of Ohio.

On Naval Affairs—Freeman H. Morse, of Maine.

On Foreign Affairs—Thomas Corwin, of Ohio.

On Territories—Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania.

On Revolutionary Pensions—John F. Potter, of Wisconsin.

On Invalid Pensions—Reuben E Fenton, of New York.

On Roads and Canals—Robert Mallory, of Kentucky.

On Patents—Wm. Millward, of Pennsylvania.

On Public Buildings—Chas. R. Train, of Massachusetts.

On unfinished Business—John A. Logan, of Illinois.

On Accounts—Francis E. Spinner, of New York.

On Mileage—John D. Ashmore, of South Carolina.

On Engravings—Garnett A. Adrain, of New Jersey.

On Expenditures of the State Department—James B. McKean, of New York.

On Expenditures of Treasury Department—David Loomis, of Connecticut.

On Expenditures of War Department—Wm. Stewart, of Pennsylvania.

On Expenditures of Navy Department—Robert Hatton, of Tennessee.

On Expenditures of Post Office Department—Geo. W. Palmer, of New York.

On Expenditures for Public Buildings—Wm. D. Drayton, of Rhode Island.

On the Joint Committee on the Library—John U. Pettit, of Indiana.

On Joint Committee on Printing—John A. Gurley, of Ohio.

On Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills—Thos. G. Davidson, of Louisiana.

It will be seen by the above that the State of New York alone has as many as the whole South. If being chairman means anything, this looks but little like conciliation.

A new paper in New Orleans, called the State-Rights Louisianian, advocates the nomination of Senator Douglas for President.

COMMERCIAL.

Greensboro Market.

Reported expressly for The Times, by Cole & Amis.

FEBRUARY 15.

Bacon 12@13c, beef 4@5c, beeswax 25c, butter 20c, coffee 13@16c, candles, tallow 9@10c, adamantine 25@30c, sperm 40@45c, corn 75c, meal 75c, chickens 10@15c, eggs 10c, feathers 40c, flour $7@9, flaxseed 80c, hides, green 5c, dried 10c; hay 80c, lard 12½@15c, molasses 32@36c, nails 6@7, oats 45@50c, peas, yellow 75c, white 80c; pork $8, rags 2½@, rice 8c, salt $2 25@2 50, sugar, brown 10@12½c, lost 15c, crushed 15c, clarified 15c; tallow 12½@15c, wheat 80@$1.

Columbia Market.

FEBRUARY 11.

The cotton sales of the week amounted to 1330 bales, the extremes being 11@11 15-16c.

Savannah Market.

FEBRUARY 11.

Sales of cotton to-day 1300 bales. The market was quiet, and quotations were easier, but unchanged.

Mobile Market.

FEBRUARY 11.

Sales of cotton to-day 5000 bales, with a quiet and unchanged market; Middlings 10⅝@10¾c.

New Orleans Market.

FEBRUARY 11

Sales to-day of 15,500 bales cotton. Cotton freights to Liverpool 9-16d.

New York Market.

FEBRUARY 11.

Sales of cotton to-day 1900 bales. The market was buoyant. Flour dull: sales of 5,000 barrels. Wheat quiet, sales of 3,500 bushels; White at $1 55; Red at $1 25. Corn declining. Coffee quiet, but advanced ½@¾c. Molasses quiet, at 31c. ₱ gal. Spirits of Turpentine firm at 46@46½. Rosin steady, at $1 60 ₱ 210 lbs. Rice firm.

MARRIED.

In Newark, N. J., on the 26th January, Mr. JULIUS C. FITZGERALD ("Wanderer," "Julius Curtis," &c.,) to Miss JULIA A., eldest daughter of Joseph Sweasy, Esq.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 9th inst., Mr. WILLIAM H. READ to Miss RACHAEL S. TODD.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 6th inst., Mr. WILLIAM READY to Miss EMILY MCIAR.

In Concord, on the 25th ult., Mr. WM. R. LEPLER to Miss SOPHIA A. LITTLE.

In Franklin county, on the 31st January, Mr. MCCULLAR STONE, of Nash county, to Miss EMILY FINCH.

In Burke county, on the 4th January, Mr. J. MITCHELL to Miss CASA CURTIS.

In Burke county, on the 30th January, Mr. ALFORD BRITTAIN to Miss AVY J. MULL.

In Burke county, on the 3d inst., Mr. ABRAHAM SMITH to Miss NANCY M. BRITTAIN.

In Gaston county, on the 31st January, Mr. MICHAEL HOVIS to Miss MARY J. WHITE.

DIED.

In Union county, on the 2d inst., Mr. JAMES ROBINSON aged 84 years.

In Calhoun county, Miss., on the 28th December, Mr. BENJ. T. COVINGTON, formerly of Anson county; aged 32 years.

In Raleigh, on the 5th inst., of consumption, WM. A. TERRY; aged 19 years.

In Caswell county, on the 28th January, Mrs. MARY ROSCOE; aged 114 years.

In Caswell county, on the 3d inst., MARY, wife of John S. Miles, Esq.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

EVERY READER OF THE TIMES, WILL please notice the advertisement descriptive of Mr. SEARS' Pictorial Family Bible, and send for the printed catalogue of all his illustrated works. To the uninitiated in the great art of selling books, he would say, that he presents a scheme for money-making far better than all the gold mines of California and Australia. Any person wishing to embark in the enterprise, will risk little by sending to the publisher $25, for which he will receive sample copies of the various works, (at wholesale prices,) carefully boxed, insured and directed, affording a very liberal per centage to the agent for his trouble. With these he will soon be able to ascertain the most saleable, and order accordingly. tf

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Officers for the ensuing year are:

President—JULIUS L. GORRELL.

Vice Presidents—John F. Howlett, W. C. A. Frerisch, W. D. Trotter, W. M. Bourne, Rev. J. H. Smith.

Secretary—C. C. Cole.

Treasurer—James D. Campbell.

Librarian—Charles G. Yates.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Ways and Means—George H. Gregory chairman, James W. Dick, John A. Pritchett, T. M. Jones, W. D. Trotter, M. J. Tatum, W. H. Bourne, W. C. A. Frerisch.

Relief—W. D. Trotter chairman, W. C. Porter, Mebane Lamb, C. C. Cole, W. C. Bonnell, W. H. Bourne, W. C. A. Frerisch, M. J. Tatum.

Lectures and Literary Exercises—J. F. Howlett chairman, John E. Wharton, N. H. D. Wilson, Henry C. Gorrell, W. D. Trotter, M. J. Tatum, W. C. A. Frerisch, W. H. Bourne.

Missions and Religious Exercises—Joseph M. Morehead, J. D. Campbell, J. W. Albright, George L. Mcemley, W. D. Trotter, W. H. Bourne, M. J. Tatum, W. C. A. Frerisch.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—The greater the value of any discovery the higher it is held in the esteem of the public, and so much in proportion is that public liable to be imposed upon by the spurious imitations of ignorant, designing and dishonest men.

Now that this preparation is well known to be a most certain cure for incipient Consumption, Asthma, Live Complaint, Coughs, Bronchitis, and all similar affections, than any other remedy known, there are found those so villainously wicked as to concoct a spurious, and perhaps a poisonous mixture, and try to palm it off as the genuine Balsam.

This is to caution dealers and the public generally, against purchasing any other than that having the written signature of I. BUTTS on the outside wrapper.

Prepared only by SETH W. FOWLE & Co., Boston, Mass., to whom all orders should be addressed, and for sale by their agents.

NEW ADTISEMENTS.

THE TIMES has an increasing circulation throughout the South and Southwest, and is an excellent medium for advertising. A few select advertisements only will be admitted, at ten cents a line for first insertion, and five cents for each subsequent insertion. In favor of advertisements published for six or twelve months, a deduction of 50 per cent. will be made. Advertisers not specifying the number of insertions, the advertisement will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly. Special Notices will be charged 15 cents a line for first insertion, and 7½ cents for each subsequent insertion.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, and the BRITISH REVIEWS.—L. SCOTT & CO., New York, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:

1. THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative.)
2. THE EDINBURG REVIEW (Whig.)
3. THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church.)
4. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal.)
5. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURG MAGAZINE (Tory.)

These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical—but politics forms only one feature of their character. As organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion, they stand as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, that can be possibly obtained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES.—The receipt of ADVANCE SHEETS from the British publishers, gives additional value to these Reviews, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

TERMS PER YEAR.—For any one of the four Reviews, $3; for any two of the four Reviews, $5; for any three of the four Reviews $7; for all four of the Reviews, $8; for Blackwood's Magazine, 3; for Blackwood and three Reviews, $9; for Blackwood and the four Reviews, $10. Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

CLUBBING.—A discount of twenty five per cent from the above price will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30; and so on.

POSTAGE.—In all the principal cities and towns, these works will be delivered free of postage. When sent by mail, the postage to any part of the United States will be but twenty-four cents a year for "Blackwood," and but fourteen cents a year for each of the Reviews.

N. B.—The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above named is $34 per annum.

Remittances for any of the above publications should always be addressed, post-paid, to the Publishers,

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
f18-3t No. 54 Gold-st., New York.

THE DELICACIES OF SALT WATER AT OUR DOORS! FRESH FISH AND OYSTERS, daily.

I have opened a store in Greensborough for the sale of Fresh Fish and Oysters, received daily. Also, Pickled Fish and Oysters. I intend to sell cheap, and have constantly on hand the best qualities. Call daily, and supply your tables with fresh fish. Store on East street, opposite Weatherly's store. jan21-tf E. J. WADE.

SEGARS—Twenty-five thousand choice Segars just received, which will be sold wholesale and retail, cheap for cash. dec17-tf S. ARCHER & CO.

BROGANS.

Best double sole Brogans	$1 50
Good double sole Brogans	1 25
Good single Brogans	1 00

For sale at 41-tf J. F. BOONE'S

SOMETHING NEW.—Misses', boy's, youth's and children's Boots and Shoes with metallic tips. One pair will last as long as two or three of the ordinary make. 41-tf J. F. BOONE.

INDIA-RUBBER BELTS.—I intend to keep constantly on hand India-Rubber Belts of all sizes, and at the following prices:

2 inch 3 ply	12½ cents per foot
2½ inch 3 ply	15 cents per foot
3 inch 3 ply	17 cents per foot
4 inch 3 ply	22 cents per foot
5 inch 3 ply	27 cents per foot
6 inch 3 ply	32 cents per foot
7 inch 3 ply	37 cents per foot
8 inch 3 ply	42 cents per foot
10 inch 3 ply	49 cents per foot
12 inch 3 ply	72 cents per foot

tf J. B. F. BOONE.

NEW MAP OF NORTH CAROLINA. Look here, friends and fellow-citizens, will you buy the noble State of North Carolina? If so, send to the subscribers, or subscribe to the county agent, for their new, large and magnificent MAP OF NORTH CAROLINA, and you will get the whole State, with her rivers, railroads, gold, copper, lead, iron and coal mines, and all the cities, towns and villages, her noble mountains and springs, and her fields and flowers. If you want this Golden Prize, now is the time. The map is seven feet by five, with border views of the State-house, insane asylum, Chapel Hill, male and female colleges, &c.; and is one of the cheapest and best maps ever published

Agents are wanted for every county in the State. Terms liberal. PEARCE & BEST,
tf Hillsboro, N. C.

$50 SEWING MACHINES.—The QUAKER CITY SEWING MACHINE works with two threads, making a double lock stitch, which will not rip or ravel, even if every fourth stitch be cut. It sews equally as well the coarsest linsey or the finest muslin, and is undeniably the best machine in market. Merchant tailors, mantua makers and housekeepers, are invited to call and examine for themselves.

Mr. P. A. Wilson, merchant tailor, Winston, N. C., having tried other machines, buys one of the Quaker City, and pronounces it far better than any before in use.

All persons wishing to secure the agency for the sale of the Quaker City machine in any of the counties of North Carolina, except in the county of Wake, which is secured to Messrs. Tucker & Co., of Raleigh, and the county of Forsythe, taken by P. A. Wilson, of Winston, should apply soon to the undersigned, agents for the State. We will pay a reasonable per cent. to all persons taking agencies.

J. & F. GARRETT,
feb2-tf Greensboro, N. C.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

COMMERCIAL WANTS OF JAPAN.

A letter from the Hague says: "We have received interesting letters on the commercial and political situation of Japan, from merchants established in the port of Kanagawa. They state that the articles most in demand are tissues of all kinds; cotton prints, calicoes, flannels, camlets, and gray buckskin with small stripes sell best; then, small-patterned chintz, woolen cloth, Utrecht velvet, red, blue, and cherry colors; red shawls, with blue insides; cotton and woolen blankets. Saffron is in demand, and medicinal substances, especially Peruvian bark, magnesia, &c. Glass wares and looking-glasses are sought after, but it is feared that importations will be too extensive; the same may be said of gin. Loaf sugar would sell to advantage, imported in moderation, as would also elephants' tusks. Olive oil, tin plate, and Prussian blue are wanted. Of fancy articles, only the more useful should be sent. Sail-cloth and colors (white, black, and yellow) find purchasers; the Japanese using black most. At present, beer, wine, and butter are only wanted for victualing ships, but the natives will probably soon acquire a taste for them. The Government readily purchases muskets; but the Japanese are not allowed to keep fowling-pieces. Good barometers are the only philosophical instruments wanted. Cheap watches sell well. Good Dutch books also find buyers. It is not difficult to procure back cargo. Most kinds of food are cheap, and sell readily in China. Indeed, many English vessels come from Shanghai, in ballast, on purpose to fetch provisions. Japanese wax is not dear, being forty-five francs per fifty kilogrammes or less, on buying a large quantity. Copper is also a good article to export. The exportation of the gold coin called kobangs, is permitted; but the Government does not like to see it leave the country to any amount."

ENGLAND.

HALIFAX, Feb. 10.—The steamship Canada arrived here to-day, with Liverpool dates to the 26th ult.

The British Parliament opened on the 24th. The Queen's speech was pacific and favorable. Alluding to the San Juan matter, she says a difficulty was avoided by the equitable and conciliatory arrangements of the American Government. A commercial treaty has been signed between England and France.

Lord Russel stated in parliament that a convention was being drawn up in England between England and America, for the prevention of cruelty on board the American vessels.

The treaty between France and England engrossed public attention. Some of its provisions have been published.

There had been a panic at Melbourne, and several heavy failures are reported.

Capt. Harrison, formerly of the Cunard steamer Africa, we believe, but latterly the well-known commander of the Great Eastern, had lost his life by the upsetting of a boat at Southampton.

The body of Capt. Harrison, of the *Great Eastern*, was removed from Southampton with every demonstration of respect.

FRANCE.

The Hon. C. J. Faulkner, United States Minister to France, has, it is said, been instructed to propose to the French Government the removal of its discriminating duties, both on tonnage and on articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of the one country, when arriving in vessels belonging to the other, which restrictions seriously affect American commerce. The object is to obtain such principles of reciprocity as this Government has secured with other nations, France only excepted.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Guayaquil was still in possession of the Peruvians.

At Bogota, the Catholic Clergy had collected all the Bibles distributed by the London Bible Society, and burnt them in the public square. The British Minister strongly protested against the act. It is stated that the American minister was a spectator of the scene, but did not join in the protest. A full statement of the affair will be sent to the Government at Washington.

Buenos Ayres dates to Jan. 1, are received by the Atlantic.

Great indignation had been manifested in consequence of an attack by the British squadron upon the Paraguyan steamer Tacuari, when leaving harbor with Gen. Lopez on board. Lopez returned to Buenos Ayres.

PATRIOTIC

We learn from the Tarborough *Mercury* that the citizens of Edgecombe, with a liberality and promptness which does them great credit, have subscribed money to purchase the best breachloading rifles for the military company in Tarborough. Thirty members of the company agreed to furnish their own rifles amounting to $750. W. S. Battle has subscribed $100 D. W. Bullock $50, R. R. Bridgers $50, J. J. W. Powell $50, Robert Norfleet $50, T. W. Battle $50, J. J. Porter $30, N. J. Pittman $25, Thos. Norfleet $25, M. Weddell $25, Baker Staton $25, Wm. Norfleet $25, H. S. Lloyd, annually, $25, besides others not named, amounting to $250 more; in all $1,630.

A BUSINESS OPERATION.

The Cincinnati Gazette of the 6th says that Dr. Handy, of that city, persuaded a likely negro boy that both could make a good operation by the boy allowing the Dr. to sell him into slavery at Louisville, and then taking the under ground road again to liberty. The Dr. took the boy to Louisville, sold him for $1.100 and pocketed the money. The boy found himself in a tight fix, and could not so easily find the "track," and therefore divulged the fraud. Louisville officers arrested the Dr. at Cincinnati, and he will probably land in the Penitentiary.

From Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 11.—The steamship Arizona, from Indianola and Brazos Santiago, has arrived.

She brings intelligence from Brownsville to the 5th inst.

A courier, despatched by Col. Ford to Major Heintzelman, reports that the American steamer Ranchero, was fired into thirty miles above Brownsville by Mexicans bearing a Mexican flag. Several shots were fired and some passed through the steamer. Subsequently the Mexicans fired on Col. Ford's company of Rangers, from the Mexican side of the river and dangerously wounded one of his men.

Col. Ford returned their fire, and crossed over into the Mexican territory in pursuit.

Capt. Steneman's Dragoons have been reinforced, and now number two hundred men.

The people of Matamoras continue, as formerly, to sympathize with Cortinas and his band of marauders.

War is considered inevitable.

Musical.

HORACE WATERS, AGENT, 333 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Publisher of Music and Music Books, dealer in Pianos, Melodeons, Alexandre Organs, Martin's celebrated and other Guitars, Violins, Tenor Violins, Violincellos, Accordeons, Flutinas, Flutes, Fifes, Clarionetts, Triangles, Tuning Forks, Pipes and Hammers, Violin Bows, best Italian Strings, Brass Instruments for bands, Piano Stools and Covers, and all kinds of Musical Instruments.

SHEET MUSIC from all the publishers in the United States; Berton's Hamlin's and Modern School, and all kinds of Instruction Books for the above instruments; Church Music Books; Music elegantly bound, Music Paper, and all kinds of Music Merchandize at the lowest prices.

NEW PIANOS, at $175, $200, $250, and up to $800; Second Hand Pianos from $50 up to $100; New Melodeons, $15, $30, $75, $100, and up to $200; Second Hand Melodeons, from $25 to $60; Alexandre Organs, with five stops, $50, $75 and $90, fifteen stops, $125 and $175. A liberal discount to Clergymen, Churches, Sabbath Schools, Seminaries and Teachers. The Trade supplied on the most Liberal terms.

Testimonials of the Horace Waters Piano and Melodeons.

"The Piano came to hand, and in first-rate order. It is a beautiful instrument, and no mistake."—*Lee & Walker, Philadelphia.*

John Howitt, of Carthage, New York, who has had one of the Horace Waters Pianos, writes as follows:

"A friend of mine wishes me to purchase a piano for her. She likes the one you sold me in December, 1856. My piano is becoming popular in this place, and I think I can introduce one or two more; they will be more popular than any other make."

"We have two of Waters' Pianos in use in our Seminary, one of which has been severely tested for three years, and we can testify to their good quality and durability."—*Hyatt & Gregory, Mount Carroll, Ill.*

"H. WATERS, Esq.,—*Dear Sir:* Having used one of your Piano-Fortes for two years past, I have found it a very *superior instrument*."—*Moses Gray, Principal Brooklyn Heights Seminary.*

"TOMA, N. Y., August 5, 1858.—HORACE WATERS, Esq.,—*Sir:* The Melodeon you sent me was duly received in good order. I am now fully prepared to say that the instrument is *highly satisfactory*; and I beg you will accept my thanks for the very liberal terms on which you furnished it, and for the very honorable manner in which you have fulfilled, and *more* than fulfilled, all that you promised. Very respectfully yours, &c.—*J. L. Smith.*"

"The Piano I received from you continues to give satisfaction. I regard it as one of the best instruments in the place."—*James L. Carlson, Carlestown, Va.*

"The Melodeon has safely arrived. I feel obliged to you for your liberal discount—will do all I can for you in these parts."—*Rev. J. M. McCormick, Yorkville, S. C.*

"The Piano was duly received. It came in excellent condition, and is very much admired by my numerous family. Accept my thanks for your promptness."—*Robert Cooper, Warrenham, Bradford co., Pa.*

"Your Piano pleases us well. It is the best one in our county."—*Thomas A. Lanham, Campbellton, Ga.*

"We are very much obliged to you for having sent such a fine instrument for $250, and we shall take pains to recommend it."—*Brant, Hild & Co., Buffalo Democrat.*

"The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best. We are enabled to speak of these instruments with confidence, from personal knowledge of their excellent tone and durable quality."—*New York Evangelist.*

"We can speak of the merits of the Horace Waters Pianos from personal knowledge, as being of the very best quality."—*Christian Intelligencer.*

"The Horace Waters Pianos are built of the best and most thoroughly seasoned material. We have no doubt that buyers can do as well, perhaps better, at this than at any other house in the Union."—*Advocate and Journal.*

"Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—*Home Journal.*

"Horace Waters' Piano-Fortes are of full, rich and even tone, and powerful."—*New York Musical Review.*

"Our friends will find at Mr. Waters' store the very best assortment of Music and of Pianos to be found in the United States, and we may urge our Southern and Western friends to give him a call whenever they go to New York. *Graham's Magazine.* jan28-1ot.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND ORGANS.—The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons, for depth, purity of tone and durability, are unsurpassed. Prices reasonable. Second Hand Pianos and Melodeons, from $25 to $150.

TESTIMONIALS.—"The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best."—*Evangelist.* "We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—*Christian Intel.* "Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—*Home Jour.*

HORACE WATERS, Agent.
Jan28-22t. 333 Broadway, New York.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL—151,000 ISSUED IN THIRTEEN MONTHS!—The unprecedented sale of this Book has induced the publishers to add some 36 new tunes and hymns to its present size, without extra charge, except on the cheap edition. Among the many beautiful tunes and hyms added, may be found: "I ought to love my mother;" "Oh, I'll be a good child, indeed I will." These, and eight others from the Bell, were sung at the Sunday School Anniversary of M. E. Church, at the Academy of Music, with great applause. The Bell contains nearly 200 tunes and hymns, and is one of the best collections ever issued. Price 12c; $10 per hundred, postage 2c; bound 20c., $15 per 100, postage 4c. Elegantly bound, embossed gilt, 25c; $20 per 100. *It has been introduced into many of the Public Schools.*

The Bell is published in small numbers, entitled Anniversary and Sunday School Music Books, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, in order to accommodate the million: price $2 and $1 per 100. No. 5 will soon be issued—commencement of another book. Also, Revival Music Books, Nos. 1 and 2, price $1 and $2 per 100, postage 1c. More than 300,000 copies of the above books have been issued the past eighteen months, and the demand is rapidly increasing.—

Published by HORACE WATERS, Agent
jan28-16t. 333 Broadway, N. Y.

For sale at the South-Western Sunday School Union, 197 Camp street, New Orleans.

ANNIVERSARY AND SUNDAY SCHOOL MUSIC BOOK No. 5, contains fifty tunes and hymns, mostly new, just what is wanted for Sabbath-School Anniversaries, Christmas Festivals, Concerts, Revival Meetings and New-Year's Greetings. Among the many beautiful may be found "Happy Christmas Morn," "Music of Angels," carrists, "Announcement of the Saviour's Birth," "Pleasant Sabbath-School," "Rouse, thee, Child of Heaven," "Sorrow shall come again no more," "Bethlehem Star," "Bright Happy New-Year," "Don't you hear the Angels Coming?" "Be kind to the loved ones at Home." Price 5c; $3 per 100, postage 1c.

HORACE WATERS, Agent.
jan28-22t. 333 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW MUSIC.—WATERS' COLLECTION OF SACRED MELODIES, consisting of Solos, Songs, Duetts, Trios, Quartettes and Choruses, for Sabbath singing. Easily arranged for the piano by Augustus Cull. No. 1. "Music of Angels;" 2. "When light comes o'er the Plain;" 3. Kind words can never die;" 5. "Happy Christmas Morn;" 7. "I ought to love my Mother;" 8. "My Mother dear I fondly love;" 8. "When sorrow thy bright morn clouded;" 9. "Bethlehem Star;" 11. "Beautiful Zion;" 13. "The Angels told me so"—25 cents each, 4 cantata, "Announcement of the Saviour's Birth," 25c. *Secular Pieces*—"Home of our birth;" "Oh, if I were a little bird;" "Sarah Jane Lee;" "Give me back my mountain home;" "Grave of Rosabel," and "I'm with thee still"—25 cents each. "Instrumental City Guard Quickstep," 50c. "Thomas Baker Schottische, 35c." "Ney Aug. Schottische" and Weemer Polka—25c. each, mailed free. Just published by HORACE WATERS, Agent.
jan28-10w 333 Broadway, N. Y.

Dry Goods, &c.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING. We take great pleasure in announcing to our old friends and customers that we are receiving a large and well selected stock of Fall and Winter Clothing comprising the LATEST AND MOST ELEGANT STYLES of coats, pants and vests; also, a fine stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods, Shirts, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Knives, Pistols, Walking Canes, a good stock of Watches; in fact, everything usually found in a large Clothing Emporium. We cheerfully present our goods for inspection, with the most perfect confidence in our extensive preparations to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with a call. We boldly defy competition, not only in the assortment, but in the GREAT BARGAINS we can offer to our customers. Our stock for the winter is large, and cannot be surpassed; and having bought of the largest houses North for cash, we can positively sell at a lower per cent. than any other establishment in the same trade. Thanking our friends, customers and the public in general, for past favors we hope for a continuance of the same, assuring them that they shall receive the best bargains to be had in this country.

sept-tf S. ARCHER & CO.

BOOTS AND SHOES, CHEAP.—I am now receiving and opening the largest stock of Boots and Shoes ever offered in Greensboro. My stock consists of ladies', gentlemen's, misses', boy's, youth's and children's Shoes and Gaiters, of EVERY VARIETY, STYLE AND PRICE; Negro Brogans, Leather, French Calfskins, and Shoefindings of every description. All of which will be sold at prices that defy competition. All I ask is a trial to convince you that it is to your interest to buy of me. Terms cash. 41-tf J. E. P. BOONE.

CATALOGUE OF GARDEN SEEDS, of the growth of 1859:

ASPARAGUS.
DWARF BEANS.
Early Valentine.
Early Cluster.
Early Yellow Six Weeks.
Early Mohawk.
Large White Kidney.
Large Lima.
Sieva, or Carolina Lima.
White Dutch Runner.
BEET.
Finest Early Blood Turnip.
Early Yellow Turnip.
Smooth Long Blood Red.
White Sugar.
BROCCOLI.
Early White.
Early Purple.
CABBAGE.
Early York. (Set early.)
Early Sugarloaf, 24 ds.
Large Flat Dutch.
C. F. & Co.'s Prem. Flat D.
Large Late Am. Drumh'd.
True Green Glazed.
Fine Drumhead Savoy.
Red Dutch, for pickling.
Kohl-Rabi, above ground.
CAULIFLOWER.
Fine Early London.
Large Late Asiatic.
CARROT.
Long Orange.
Large White Belgian.
CELERY.
White Solid.
New Silver Giant, Solid.
Coles' Superb Red.
CORN SALAD.
CRESS.
Curled, or Peppergrass.
Water, or Winter.
CUCUMBER.
Early Russian — earliest known.
Early Frame.
Early Cluster.
London Long Green—fine.
EGG PLANT.
Long Purple.
Large Purple.
INDIAN CORN.
Large Sweet, or Sugar.
Mammoth Sweet.
LETTUCE.
Early White Cabbage.
Large Green Ice Head.
Ice Cos.
MELONS.
Green Citron.
Pine Apple.
Nutmeg.
Large Yellow Cantaloupe.
Large Musk.
WATERMELON.
Mountain Sweet.
Ice Cream.
New Orange.
Citron, for preserves.
NASTURTIUM.
OKRA.
Large White.
Short Green.
ONION.
Wethersfield Large Red.
Yellow Silver Skin.
White Portugal.
PARSLEY.
Plain, or Common.
Curled or Double.
Myatt's New Garnishing.
PARSNIP.
Long Smooth.
Early Short.
PEAS.
C. F. & Co.'s Earliest Dw'f.
Extra Early May.
Large White Marrowfat.
Dwarf Sugar.
Black Eyed Marrowfat.
PEPPER.
Long Cayenne.
Large Squash, or Tomato.
Large Bullnose or Beil.
PUMPKIN.
Large Cheese.
Cushaw.
RHUBARB.
Myatt's Victoria.
RADISH.
Early Scarlet Turnip.
White Turnip.
SALSIFY.
SQUASH.
Early Yel. Bush Scollop.
Early Bush Sum'r Crookneck.
Fall, or Winter Crookneck.
Lima Cocoanut.
TOMATO.
Large Red.
Large Yellow.
White, very fine.
TURNIP.
Early Flat Dutch, or Sp'g.
Large English Norfolk.
Early Yellow Dutch.
Purple-top Ruta-Baga.

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Coriander Lavender,
Pennel, Pot Marigold.
Sweet Marjoram, Sage.
Onion Sets, Garlic, Algaroba Beans, &c.

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The most liberal remuneration will be allowed to all persons who may be pleased to procure subscribers to the above. From fifty to one hundred copies may easily be circulated and sold in each of the principal cities and towns of the Union. It will be sold by subscription only. Application should be made at once, as the field will soon be occupied. Persons wishing to act as agents, and do a safe business, can send for a specimen copy. On receipt of the price, six dollars, the Pictorial Family Bible, with a well-bound subscription book, will be carefully boxed, and forwarded per express, at our risk and expense, to any central town or village in the United States, excepting those of California, Oregon, and Texas. Register your letters, and your money will come safe.

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tf 181 William street, New York.

Medical.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, a benevolent institution, established by special endowment, for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with virulent and epidemic diseases.

In times of epidemic it is the object of this institution to establish hospitals, to provide nurses, physicians, clothing, food, medicines, &c., for the sick and destitute, to take charge of the orphans of deceased parents, and to minister in every possible way, to the relief of the afflicted and the health of the public at large. It is the duty of the Directors, at such times, to visit personally the infected districts, and to provide and execute means of relief. Numerous physicians, not acting members of the Association, usually enrol their names on its books subject to be called upon to attend its hospitals, free of charge.

In the absence of epidemics, the Directors have authorized the consulting surgeon to give medical advice *gratis* to all persons suffering under chronic diseases of a virulent character, arising from abuse of the physical powers, ill-treatment, the effect of drugs, &c., when they apply by letter or otherwise; and, in cases of extreme poverty, to furnish medicines free of charge. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors of the Association, in their late Annual Report express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of their surgeons in the cure of the worst forms of chronic diseases, and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year. They feel confident that their efforts have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important but much despised cause.

Various reports and tracts on the nature and treatment of chronic diseases, by the consulting surgeon, have been published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent *free of charge* to the afflicted.

Address, for report or treatment, Dr. J. SKILLON HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors.
EZRA D. HEARTWELL, Pres.
GEORGE FAIRCHILD, Secretary. june11-1y

WHY DO YE SUFFER WITH Cancers, Asthma, Scrofula, or any skin disease, when it is in your power to be speedily and effectually cured? Having treated many very bad cases—some of which were given up as hopeless by those not knowing my remedies—I have no hesitancy in saying I can cure anyone of the above diseases in a very short time. Seeing is believing, and if any one is incredulous, I can produce a number of certificates from some of the first men in this and the adjoining States. Calls will be made, or medicine sent by mail.

He is also in possession of a plain and simple art, by which the worst cases of Stuttering and Stammering can be cured in a very short time. The afflicted would do well to write him and describe their case.

Address, WM. E. EDWARDS,
tf Greensboro, N. C.

Medical.

SANCHEZ SPECIFIC.

THAT GREAT REMEDY,
THAT GREAT REMEDY,
THAT GREAT REMEDY,
THAT GREAT REMEDY,
THAT GREAT REMEDY,
THAT GREAT REMEDY,

SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC,
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC,
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC,
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC,
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC,
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC,

THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE

BEFORE THE PEOPLE,
BEFORE THE PEOPLE,
BEFORE THE PEOPLE,
BEFORE THE PEOPLE,
BEFORE THE PEOPLE,
BEFORE THE PEOPLE,

FOR SPECIAL DISEASES,
FOR SPECIAL DISEASES,
FOR SPECIAL DISEASES,
FOR SPECIAL DISEASES,
FOR SPECIAL DISEASES,
FOR SPECIAL DISEASES,

SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL,
SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL,
SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL,
SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL,
SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL,
SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL,

IS EASILY TAKEN,
IS EASILY TAKEN,
IS EASILY TAKEN,
IS EASILY TAKEN,
IS EASILY TAKEN,
IS EASILY TAKEN,

HAS NO BAD TASTE,
HAS NO BAD TASTE,
HAS NO BAD TASTE,
HAS NO BAD TASTE,
HAS NO BAD TASTE,
HAS NO BAD TASTE,

WILL EFFECT A CURE
WILL EFFECT A CURE
WILL EFFECT A CURE
WILL EFFECT A CURE
WILL EFFECT A CURE
WILL EFFECT A CURE

WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME
WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME
WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME
WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME
WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME
WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME

OR CHANGE OF DIET,
OR CHANGE OF DIET,
OR CHANGE OF DIET,
OR CHANGE OF DIET,
OR CHANGE OF DIET,
OR CHANGE OF DIET,

WITH LESS TROUBLE,
WITH LESS TROUBLE,
WITH LESS TROUBLE,
WITH LESS TROUBLE,
WITH LESS TROUBLE,
WITH LESS TROUBLE,

MORE SPEEDILY,
MORE SPEEDILY,
MORE SPEEDILY,
MORE SPEEDILY,
MORE SPEEDILY,
MORE SPEEDILY,

AND PERMANENTLY,
AND PERMANENTLY,
AND PERMANENTLY,
AND PERMANENTLY,
AND PERMANENTLY,
AND PERMANENTLY,

THAN ANY KNOWN REMEDY.
THAN ANY KNOWN REMEDY.
THAN ANY KNOWN REMEDY.
THAN ANY KNOWN REMEDY.
THAN ANY KNOWN REMEDY.
THAN ANY KNOWN REMEDY.

TRY ONE PACKAGE.
TRY ONE PACKAGE.
TRY ONE PACKAGE.
TRY ONE PACKAGE.
TRY ONE PACKAGE.
TRY ONE PACKAGE.

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10,000 Negroes
10,000 Negroes
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Saved Yearly.
Saved Yearly.

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Planters Take Notice,
Planters Take Notice,

Jacob's Cordial
Jacob's Cordial
Jacob's Cordial

Is The Only Sure
Is The Only Sure
Is The Only Sure

And Positive Remedy
And Positive Remedy
And Positive Remedy

Before The People
Before The People
Before The People

In Dysentery,
In Dysentery,
In Dysentery,

Diarrhœa,
Diarrhœa,
Diarrhœa,

And Flux.
And Flux.
And Flux.

It Never Fails.
It Never Fails.
It Never Fails.

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PORTER & GORRELL.

Medical.

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Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy

Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale

Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.

100,000 Packages
100,000 Packages
100,000 Packages
100,000 Packages
100,000 Packages
100,000 Packages
100,000 Packages
100,000 Packages

Sold In Georgia and SouthCarolina
Sold In Georgia and SouthCarolina
Sold In Georgia and SouthCarolina
Sold In Georgia and SouthCarolina
Sold In Georgia and SouthCarolina
Sold In Georgia and SouthCarolina
Sold In Georgia and SouthCarolina
Sold In Georgia and SouthCarolina

In Fourteen Months.
In Fourteen Months.
In Fourteen Months.
In Fourteen Months.
In Fourteen Months.
In Fourteen Months.
In Fourteen Months.
In Fourteen Months.

It is Warranted to Cure
It is Warranted to Cure
It is Warranted to Cure
It is Warranted to Cure
It is Warranted to Cure
It is Warranted to Cure
It is Warranted to Cure
It is Warranted to Cure

If Directions are Followed,
If Directions are Followed,
If Directions are Followed,
If Directions are Followed,
If Directions are Followed,
If Directions are Followed,
If Directions are Followed,
If Directions are Followed,

Any Case of Dyspepsia
Any Case of Dyspepsia
Any Case of Dyspepsia
Any Case of Dyspepsia
Any Case of Dyspepsia
Any Case of Dyspepsia
Any Case of Dyspepsia
Any Case of Dyspepsia

Liver Disease,
Liver Disease,
Liver Disease,
Liver Disease,
Liver Disease,
Liver Disease,
Liver Disease,
Liver Disease,

Jaundice,
Jaundice,
Jaundice,
Jaundice,
Jaundice,
Jaundice,
Jaundice,
Jaundice,

General Debility,
General Debility,
General Debility,
General Debility,
General Debility,
General Debility,
General Debility,
General Debility,

Palpitation,
Palpitation,
Palpitation,
Palpitation,
Palpitation,
Palpitation,
Palpitation,
Palpitation

Chronic Diarrhœa,
Chronic Diarrhœa,
Chronic Diarrhœa,
Chronic Diarrhœa,
Chronic Diarrhœa,
Chronic Diarrhœa,
Chronic Diarrhœa,
Chronic Diarrhœa,

Giddiness,
Giddiness,
Giddiness,
Giddiness,
Giddiness,
Giddiness
Giddiness,

Depressed Spirits,
Depressed Spirits,
Depressed Spirits,
Depressed Spirits,
Depressed Spirits,
Depressed Spirits,
Depressed Spirits,

Loss of Appetite,
Loss of Appetite,
Loss of Appetite,
Loss of Appetite,
Loss of Appetite,
Loss of Appetite,
Loss of Appetite,
Loss of Appetite.

Pain in Side and Back,
Pain in Side and Back,
Pain in Side and Back,
Pain in Side and Back,
Pain in Side and Back,
Pain in Side and Back,
Pain in Side and Back,
Pain in Side and Back.

It is Especially Adapted to
It is Especially Adapted to
It is Especially Adapted to
It is Especially Adapted to
It is Especially Adapted to
It is Especially Adapted to
It is Especially Adapted to
It is Especially Adapted to

Female Complaints:
Female Complaints:
Female Complaints:
Female Complaints:
Female Complaints:
Female Complaints:
Female Complaints:
Female Complaints:

It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form

In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit

Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should

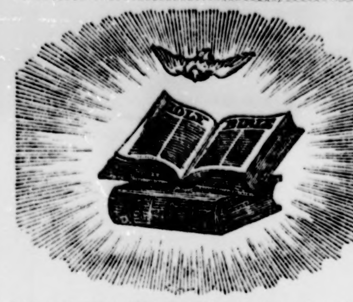
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Try One Package.
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Try One Package.

Send a Postage Stamp to the Proprietors for their Pamphlet on "Diseases of Stomach and Bowels."

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363 Broadway, New York.

For Sale in Greensboro by
PORTER & GORRELL.

Children's Department.



EDITED BY WILLIAM R. HUNTER.
"THE CHILDREN'S FRIEND."

WHAT BOYS CAN DO.

Now boys, I will tell you how you may aid the friends of temperance in ridding our country of the vile scourge of intemperance, which threatens more than any thing else, to destroy the blessings of American citizenship. I do not intend however to advise you to shoulder the Musket and destroy the lives of the "emissaries" and agents of the foe, as did the gallant soldier to whom I alluded last week. Not at all—but I would have you aim all your blows at the enemy himself—the old tyrant Alcohol, for having slain *him*, his satellites can be easily disposed of.

Well, in the first place boys, I would say to you set your face like a flint against the use of alcoholic drinks, and let the dramseller see that you hold your character, selfrespect and influence too dear to barter them for the vile drink hoarded in a *rum-stye*, or the loathsome and disgusting scenes of bacchanalian revelry, and thus teach them and all others, a lesson of purity, which always comes with peculiar grace from the young. Never for a moment forget that the most brutal and degraded sot in the land, was not born such, and had he never tasted the *first glass* would not have become a loathsome curse to himself and an intolerable nuisance in society—descending finally to a drunkard's grave, leaving even his name as a stench in the nostrils of all who knew him!

And here I will relate an incident bearing on this point, which came under my own eye in the city of Charleston. A certain rumhole had just been fitted up there, with all the appliances to entrap the blind votaries of intemperance, and as is customary, I believe, on such occasions the keeper of it on opening, gave out word that he would "stand treat," that is, give all, who desired, the opportunity of making beasts of themselves, for one day at least, by gurgling his vile compounds free of cost—of money, not of morals. At the close of the day, in passing by this sink of pollution I saw, stretched on the sidewalk in front of the door, a man who once stood high in the estimation of his fellowmen while around him was a drunken crowd vainly endeavoring to get him on his feet. Standing at a distance apart from the crowd was a bright-eyed little boy eagerly looking and seemingly at a loss to account for the strange condition of the fallen man, when a kindhearted gentleman stepped up to him and said—"My dear little fellow, see to what drunkenness will bring a man—*and remember if he had never tasted the first glass he would not be there*!" I repeat my text—"Boys, do you hear that!" and will you heed the warning. I trust you will, and to make it sure let me say to you sign the temperance pledge, and whenever tempted by those who would blast all your prospects for life, to partake of the inebriating bowl call to remembrance, as a consequence of the *first glass*, the sad condition of the miserable victim whose case I have just cited and—

"Dash down the cup! a serpent starts.
Beneath the flowers that crown its brim,
Whose deadly fangs will strike thy heart,
And make thy flashing eye grow dim;
Before whose hot and maddening breath—
More fatal than the Simoon blast,
Thy manhood, in unhonored death
Will sink a worthless wreck at last!"

Having signed the pledge yourselves then strive in all kindness to induce others to do likewise, and do not be discouraged even if you fail in some cases but remember the words of the song which says;

Put on courage—never tire;
Try, try again;
Let the cause your heart inspire,
Try, try again.
Raise your banner, raise it high,
For recruits then loudly cry;
They will rally by and by;
Try, try again.

Don't despair, my little lad;
Try, try again;
Oft at first one's luck is bad,
Try, try again:
What if a repulse you get—
Persevere, you'll prosper yet,
Then your toil you'll not regret;
Try, try again.

List as many as you can—
Try, try again;
On the safe "teetotal" plan;
Try, try again;
Soon our army will embrace,
All tha lovers of our race,
And vacant be the drunkard's place
Try, try again.

Now, for fear you may break the temperance pledge after you have signed it, I will give you some advice in the language of another, which you may commit to memory, and I trust you will prize these lines none the less because they are somewhat funny.

Break up the haunts of vice and crime
Break rocks with Dupont's powder;
Break up house-keeping if you dont
Know how to make a chowder,
Break off bad habits, and break out
Into a fit of laughter;
But if you break the temperance pledge
You'll rue it ever after!

Break not your promise or your pate,
Affection's ties ne'er sever;
Break not the sabbath or your neck,
In any case whatever,
Break no glass lamps or wholesome laws,
No crockery or china;
But break all vessels which contain
The stuff that gets men shiny.

Break open letters, eggs and clams,
And oysters fat and greasy,
Break off ripe squashes and your sins,
And make your conscience easy,
Break lobster's claws, and nuts, to find
The meats that's in them hidden
But never break the temperance pledge
For that's a thing forbidden.

Break not the link in friendship's chain,
Break not your nose by falling,
Break not the broomstick o'er the heads
Of cats, to stop their squalling,
Break not a window-pane or sash,
No shoe-strings or suspenders;
But break away from tippling-shops,
And shun all toddy venders.

Break up a piece of ground to plant,
When all the ice and snow's off
Then put an old *rum bottle* in
The fields to keep the crows off.
Break flax, break yearling steers and colts,
To make them kind and handy;
But never break the temperance pledge
By drinking gin or brandy.

Salad for the Solitary.

Wit is brush-wood, Judgment timber: the one gives the greatest Flame, the other yields the durablest Heat; and both meeting make the best Fire. SIR THOMAS OVERBURY.

Solution to question of last week.

The relation of the son's age to the father's may be expressed by the fractions ¼ and ⅓ or 3-12 and 4-12 (com. denom.) Now it is evident from these figures that by adding 1-12 of the denominator of 3-12 (that is of ¼) to its numerator the fraction would become 4-12, (⅓,) but according to the question the same amount must be added to the denominator that is added to the numerator, but by adding 1-12 to the denominator, also, the fraction will become 4-13 instead of 4-12, hence there must be more added than 2-12 of the denominator only, the fraction becomes 4-12, as required, (as before seen,) and as there must be more added to each than 1-12, and as there is now more to be added to each equal, it is possible to make the second amount added the numerator equal to ½ of the whole amount added to the denominator, thus making the amount added to each equal, and at the same time leave the fraction equal to ⅓. This is done by making the second amount added to the numerator half of 1-12 or 1-24 of the denominator, and the whole amount added to the latter $\frac{3}{24}$; thus, $\frac{3+1+\frac{1}{2}}{12+1\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{4\frac{1}{2}}{13\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{9}{27} = \frac{1}{3}$; hence $\frac{1\frac{1}{2}}{12}$ or $\frac{3}{24}$ of the denominator must be 6, that is $\frac{3}{24}$ of the father's age at the first period must be 6 years, $\frac{1}{24}=2$ and his age 48, to which add $6=54$, the father's age at the time of enquiry $54 \div 3 = 18$, the son's age.

Answer— { Father's age 54.
{ Son's age 18.

Proof—Subtract 6 from each and find that the son's age will be to the father's as 1 to 4.

QUESTION—BY MARCUS.

A traveler, being asked what kind of country he had lately visited, replied that he had been where the sun appeared to revolve several times in large circles above the horizon, during the longest day; while the longest day commenced about the sixth of November. Where had he been?

Solution next week.

"Come here, you young scamp, and get a sound spanking." Scholar—"You hain't got no right to spank me, and the copy you just set sez so" Teacher—"I should like to hear you read that copy." Scholar—"You shall." (reads.) "Let all the ends thou aimest at be thy country's, and so forth; and when you are a spanking' me, you ain't aimin' at no such *end*"

The daughter of the proprietor of a coal mine in Pennsylvania was inquisitive as to the nature of hell, upon which her father represented it to be a large gulf of fire, of most prodigious extent. "Pa," said she, "couldn't you get the Devil to buy his coal of you?"

There are some men who will walk up to the cannon's mouth, and some women who will walk up to a lover's without flinching.

A Printer's Devil wanting to kiss his sweetheart, addressed her as follows:

"Miss Lucy, can I have the pleasure of placing my imprint on your bill?"

"Has that cookery book any pictures," said Miss C. to a bookseller. No, Miss, none," was the answer. "Why!" exclaimed the lady, "what is the use of telling us how to make a good dinner if they give us no plates."

A "Farmer's Boy" in Kentucky, advertises for a wife. He says;

He wants to know if she can milk,
And make his bread and butter,
And go to meeting without silk,
To make a "show and flutter."
He'd like to know if it would hurt
Her heart to take up stitches,
Or sew the buttons on his shirt,
Or make a pair of breeches.

Few pity us for our misfortunes—thousands hate us for our success.

"I wish," said a beautiful wife to her studious husband—"I wish I was a book." "I wish you were an almanac," replied her lord, "and then I could get a new one every year." Just then the crinoline rustled.

"I say, Joe, why am Jim's head like a tambourine?"

Ans.—"'Kase it am covered wid sheepskin."

Useful Information.

An immense store of rich knowledge is afloat in the world, scattered in paragraphs and odd corners of nearly every monthly, weekly and daily periodical; and which, if collected together, culled and properly arranged, would form a column of useful information invaluable to the man of science, the professional artist, the mechanic, and the farmer.

From the North Carolina Planter.

HEADING BACK, OR FORESHORTENING.

In our warm, sunny South, all fruit trees and plants, form more luxuriant or rampant heads, than they do in a colder clime. In fact, in some trees, such as the Peach, Plum, Apricot and Nectarine, there appears to be an uncommon proneness to elongate all the extremities of the vertical branches, while the laterals and inner limbs perish, to a great extent, for the want of a sufficient supply of sap. There are two prominent reasons why trees should not be permitted to grow thus. The first is, that all fruit trees should be trained low, in the Southern country, so that the branches may shade the trunk of the tree from the scorching rays of the summer's sun And the second reason for low training is, that if a tree is permitted to grow tall, it is not strong enough to bear up a heavy crop of fruit at the extremity of its branches, which must inevitably break, or split off from the main stem; and if the limbs of the tree are not mutilated by the weight of the fruit, then the roots must give way, because the whole weight of the tree, and fruit, is acting upon them with lever power.—Now, while these are *two* prominent reasons, at least, why fruit trees should not be permitted to grow tall, there are several advantages secured in low training and the fore-shortening system: The first is, that the fruit grown upon such trees is much larger and more delicious and juicy than that grown upon trees that are not cut back. The second advantage secured in low training is, that the fruit can be gathered much easier and without bruising. And in the third place, if the system of foreshortening is properly carried out, a greater number of trees, by one third, can stand on an acre of land; and the product will be much greater, and the trees will last longer than if they were permitted to grow without training or forming.

In performing the work, one third or one-half of the new wood of the outer branches should be cut back smoothly to a leaf bud; and the upright thrifty shoots should be pruned off to the first fork, and even lower, if necessary, to form the top of the tree into an obtuse cone All superfluous branches or limbs should be trimmed off from the inner portions of the large limbs; but let that portion of the work be done with care; for if the larger limbs of a tree are made bare by clean pruning, they are as liable to be blighted by the rays of the sun, as the trunk of the tree when it is exposed. The Peach, Plum, Apricot and Nectarine, may be foreshortened any time between the time of defoliation and the time of blooming, but it would be better to defer an inside pruning until April, at which time the wounds will heal more expeditiously. S. W. WESTBROOK.

NEEDLE MAKING.

Of the art of making needles thousands who ply them have no idea. It is a nice operation, and we cannot conceive how they can be made so cheaply.

In commencing the manufacture of a needle, soft steel wire of the required thickness is first cut into lengths of about five inches, and these lengths being placed together in a bundle, are bound together by means of iron rings, five inches in diameter, placed at each end of the bundle. This bundle is then placed on a cast iron table, and rolled to and fro upon it, under the pressure of a flat bar of iron, by which means the wires are made perfectly straight. About a dozen and a half or two dozen of these wires are then taken by the grinder, and together are pointed on a small dry grindstone.

When the pointing is finished, the wires are cut into the required lengths, and the holes or eyes are perforated. The tools employed are a small anvil fixed on the work bench, a hammer, a finely pointed and well tempered steel punch, a pair of pliers, a file, and a block of lead. The operator first slightly flattens the unpointed end by a stroke of the hammer, then makes an indentation on one side by means of the punch and hammer; the needle is then taken off the anvil, and being placed with the indented side dowawards on the block of lead, the perforation is completed by striking with the punch and hammer on the opposite side of the needle. Holding then the needle in the pliers, the head is somewhat bent, and with the file, the guttering is performed, which is the forming of the channel that may be seen on each side where the perforation is made. The head is then smoothed by passing the file over it. Needles to which the name drilled-eyed is applied, are perforated in the manner described, but the additional process is used of smoothing the eye by means of a drill after it is perforated. For making the eye and gutters in large needles, a peculiar arrangement of machinery is used. The wires employed for making these needles are pointed at both ends, and the channels and eyes are formed in the middle, when the two needles thus made are cut asunder.

TO KILL RATS.

Rats are a species of tenants that outwit their landlords; they will sometimes shun all baits and traps. As many modes of getting rid of them cause them to die on the premises, and taint the atmosphere, or are dangerous to human life, it may be well to remember that if the centre of a cage is sprinkled with a few drops of the *oil of rhodium*, (a species of *convolvulus* from the Canary Isles, fifty pounds of the root of which yield one pound of the essential oil according to Lindley,) multitudes are irresistibly attracted to the spot, to be disposed of at will.

Periodicals.

FOR THE YEAR 1860.—
THE TIMES.
THE TIMES.
THE TIMES.
THE TIMES.
THE TIMES.
THE TIMES.
THE FAMILY PAPER OF THE SOUTH.
THE FAMILY PAPER OF THE SOUTH.
THE FAMILY PAPER OF THE SOUTH.
SUBSCRIBE EARLY.
SUBSCRIBE EARLY.
SUBSCRIBE EARLY.

A New Volume begins with the new year, in a new dress, with many improvements. To commence with the first number, we have the pleasure to announce three most beautiful, thrilling and interesting

Prize Stories!

each pervaded by a deep morality teaching interesting and instructive lessons to every member of the Family Circle:

1. THE LADY OF ATHERTON HALL. By Clara Augusta.
2. THE PRIDE OF VIVIAN GRAY. By Mrs. Mary A. Denison.
3. THE PARTIZAN CHIEF; OR, THE SPECTRE OF THE SWAMP: *A Tale of South Carolina, during the Revolution.* By Roland M. Page.

THE TIMES is also contributed to regularly by the best writers in the South. Special attention is called to the Historical Department, in which is given Sketches,

With Illustrations,

of the most interesting Revolutionary events; of the lives of our most distinguished patriots and statesmen; and the most prominent and noted places of the country. Besides these sketches, the Historical Department for the coming year will contain a series of Sketches, with illustrations, giving a description of the country, and the civil and social condition of China—that immense empire which has just been opened to commerce and the Christian religion. The publishers are determined to spare neither pains nor expense to make THE TIMES the largest, the cheapest, and the

Best Family Paper

for the South. In it will also be given, weekly, all the news of the day; the market reports; a column for the Farm and the Workshop; a column for the Dairy and Garden; a Children's Department, (edited by Wm. R. Hunter, the "Children's Friend;") and a column of Wit, that will make one "laugh and grow fat!" Let the families of the South encourage this Southern Family Paper.

TERMS: Single subscription $2 a year: six copies for $10; ten copies for $15. No paper sent unless paid for in advance. Address, COLE & ALBRIGHT, Greensboro, N. C.

RUSSELL'S MAGAZINE: A MONTHLY ORGAN OF LITERATURE AND CRITICISM, will be devoted to a free discussion of all topics properly embraced in the range of a magazine, and will be published in Charleston, S. C., on the first of each month.

It is designed to meet a commonly felt want, and to give utterance and circulation to the opinions, doctrines and arguments of the educated mind of the South especially, and to promote, in its sphere, the progress of a sound American Literature, free from party shackles or individual prejudices.

The Work will be supplied at $3 per annum, payable in advance, or 25 cents by numbers. Specimen copies will be sent free of postage to applicants who cannot conveniently reach any agency, on forwarding to "Russell's Magazine" eight postage stamps. jan7-tf

THE SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER, is one of the cheapest publications in the country. Two volumes a year are published, each volume containing at least 480 pages, in neat style with fine cover and advertising sheet. The two volumes will be furnished for only $3 for the year 1860. Clubs remitting us $15 in one letter, will be entitled to six copies.

THE MESSENGER will, as heretofore, present its readers with reviews, historical and biographical sketches, novels, tales, travels, essays, poems, critiques, and papers on the army, navy, and other national subjects. The editorial and critical department will continue under the charge of Jno. R. Thompson, Esq. The business department is conducted by the undersigned, to whom all communications of a business nature must be addressed.

MACFARLANE, FERGUSSON & CO.,
jan7-tf Cor. Bank and 12th Sts., Richmond, Va.

THE N. C. JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.—The third volume of this journal commenced with the year 1860. It will be published monthly, at ONLY ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR! and each number will contain thirty-two pages of reading matter.

THE JOURNAL is neatly printed, on good book paper, with some improvements, and efforts will be made to improve it in every respect, in proportion to the encouragement received from those to whom it looks for support.

It is the property and organ of the State Educational Association, and is under its control; and it is the aim and wish of the committee to whom the management of it is entrusted, to make it a valuable auxiliary in the cause of education.

THE JOURNAL is also designed to be a medium of communication between the General Superintendent of Common Schools and the school officers and teachers of the State. And, since the county boards of superintendents are beginning to act under the law allowing them to "subscribe for a copy of THE JOURNAL for each school district to their respective counties," more attention will be given to the special interests and wants of Common Schools.—Teachers and other friends of education are earnestly requested to act as agents, and also to contribute articles suitable for its pages.

TERMS: One Dollar per annum, invariably in advance; any one sending ten new subscribers, will be entitled to one copy extra. All subscriptions to begin with the January No., so long as the back numbers can be supplied.

THE JOURNAL and THE TIMES, one year, for $2.50.

The First Volume of THE JOURNAL will be sent, free of postage, for $2, and the Second for $1.

The Second Volume will be furnished neatly bound, when orders indicate a sufficient demand to justify it, at $1.50; and when ordered by the "Board," for all the schools of a county, at $1.10. Address, J. D. CAMPBELL, Greensborough, N. C. tf

Advertisements inserted at the same rates as heretofore.

Educational.

WATSONVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.—The next session of this school will commence the First Monday in January, 1860, and continue for five months. We have in our employ a full corps of teachers, and no pains will be spared to promote the advancement of young ladies who may patronize us.
dec24-tf E. F. WATSON.

GREENSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.—The collegiate year of this institution begins on the Last Thursday in July, and ends on the Second Thursday in June.

TERMS PER SESSION OF TWENTY-ONE WEEKS: Board, including furnished rooms, servants' attendance, washing, fuel, &c., (lights extra,) $50: tuition $20, incidental tax $1, French $10, Latin or Greek $5; oil painting $20, other styles in proportion; music on piano $22 50, music on guitar $21, graduation fee $5. The regular fees are to be paid one half in advance.

FACULTY: Rev. T. M. Jones, A. M., president, and professor of natural sciences and belle-lettres; W. F. Alderman, A. M., treasurer, and professor of Latin and mathematics; Theo. F. Wolle, professor of music; W. C. A. Frerichs, professor of drawing, painting and French; Miss Bettie Carter, Miss Lizzie Mayhew, Miss Alla D. Clary, assistants in literary department; Miss A. M. Hagen, Miss M. A. Howlett, Miss Fannie Ogburn, Miss Pattie Cole, assistants in music; Miss L. C. Van Vleck, teacher of guitar; Miss Josephine M. Flint, teacher of vocal music; Rev. J. Bethel, Mrs. J. Bethel, Mrs. Kate Smith, boarding dedartment.

UNIFORM, &c.: The winter uniform is, mazarine blue merino, and straw bonnets, trimmed with blue; summer, white jaconet. The uniform is worn only in public. Pupils are not allowed to make accounts in the stores, under any circumstances whatever.

For further information address, T. M. JONES, Greensboro, N. C.
11-1y

Miscellaneous.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The firm of COLE & AMIS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. February 1st, 1860.
feb11-tf COLE & AMIS.

AT COST FOR CASH.—The subscriber having bought the entire interest of J. A. AMIS in the firm of COLE & AMIS, now offers his entire stock of DRY GOODS at cost for cash.
feb11-tf B. L. COLE.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the firm of COLE & AMIS must come forward and settle, as the books must be closed. feb11-tf.

GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING STORE.—We are now receiving our stock of Fall and Winter Goods, embracing everything in our line of business. Our stock of READY MADE CLOTHING is complete, and well selected; every garment is warranted to be well made and of good material. We have also a large assortment of Cloths, Casimeres and Vestings, which were selected with great care to suit the wants and purses of all classes, and which we will make up in a superior manner and in a style to suit the most fastidious taste. A call from the public is most respectfully solicited. We take great pleasure in showing our goods, feeling confident that they will recommend themselves upon inspection. 38-1y EFLAND & KIRKPATRICK.

Professional Cards.

J. W. HOWLETT, D. D. S. .... J. F. HOWLETT.
J. W. HOWLETT & SON, DENTISTS, Greensboro, N. C. 1-1y

JOHN W. PAYNE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, having permanently located in Greensboro, will attend the courts of Guilford, Randolph and Davidson, and promptly attend to the collection of all claims placed in his hands. 6-1y

GEORGE W. COTHRAN, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Lockport, Niagara county, N. Y. 105-tf

GEORGE T. WHITE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Jefferson City, Missouri, will attend the different Courts held at the capital, and in the adjoining counties. Also, to the collection of debts; and persons who wish to have investments made in the West may be assured that his long acquaintance here would enable him to make selections greatly to their advantage. tf

JACOB T. BROWN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, High Point, N. C., will attend to any business entrusted to his care. 111-1y

LEVI M. SCOTT .... WILLIAM L. SCOTT.
SCOTT & SCOTT, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Greensborough, N. C., will attend the courts of Guilford, Alamance, Randolph, Davidson, Forsythe, Orange and Rockingham. All claims entrusted to them for collection will receive prompt attention. Office on North Elm street, fourth door from Lindsay's corner. Jan 21-1y

Business Cards.

W. GRAYDON.... J. GRAYDON.... C. H. SEELEY.... W. A. SCOTT.
A. PERRY SPERRY, of North Carolina, with WM. GRAYDON & CO., importers and jobbers of Dry Goods, 40 Park Place, and 41 Barclay st., New York. 2-1y

J. J. CHAPLIN, BOOK-BINDER, at the old "Star" office, (opposite the Presbyterian Church) Raleigh, N. C., respectfully informs the citizens of Greensboro and vicinity, that he will promptly attend to the binding of newspapers magazines, and periodicals of all kinds, and in any style, plain and ornamental, on moderate terms. jan1-tf

JOHN A. PRITCHETT, CABINET-MAKER, and dealer in Furniture, near the N. C. Railroad depot, Greensboro, keeps constantly on hand or will make to order all kinds of cabinet-furniture, such as dressing-bureaus, wardrobes, washstands, cottage-bedsteads, coffins, &c. Persons wishing anything in his line should call and examine his work, as he is confident from his past experience it cannot be excelled. Work delivered on board the cars free of charge. 127-1y

JAMES M. EDNEY, GENERAL Purchasing and Commission Merchant, and dealer in pianos, melodeons, pumps, safes, sewing machines, &c., No. 147 Chambers street, New York. Commission for buying and forwarding, two and a half per cent. Also, sole proprietor of the American Pump, raising water in all depths under 150 feet, by hand. Also, publisher of "Cherokee Physician," "Chronology of N. Carolina," "Southern Bishops," "Hickory Nut Falls," &c. *References*: McPheeters & Gleason, John B. Odom, Vaz Hon. John Baxter, Rev. W. G. Brownlow, Tenn; Hon. T. L. Jones, Newport, Ky.; Brown & McMillan, Washington; W. & D. Richardson, Galveston, Texas; D. R. McAnally, D.D., St. Louis; Rev. C. C. Gillespie, New Orleans; J. W. Story, Charleston, S. C.; Hon. W. A. Graham, Hon. J. W. Ellis, Hon. D. L. Swain, Charles F. Deems, D.D., North Carolina; Myatt & Toler, Ala. tf

OTTO HUBER, JEWELLER AND WATCHMAKER, West-market street, Greensboro, keeps constantly on hand a splendid stock of fine and fashionable jewelry of every description, among which may be found several magnificent sets of coral jewelry. He has also a stock of fine gold and silver watches. All repairing done in the best manner, and warranted. All persons wishing to purchase jewelry will do well to call on him before purchasing elsewhere, as he is confident he can sell as good bargains as can be bought in this market. aug1-tf

R. G. STAPLES, CARD-WRITER, Portsmouth, Va., solicits orders. Cards containing two lines or less written and forwarded, pre-paid for $1 50 per pack; cards of more than two lines $2 00 per pack, pre-paid to the address of those ordering. tf

ROWLAND & BROTHERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Norfolk, Va., are prepared to receive and dispose of advantageously any quantity of flour from Orange, Alamance, Guilford and neighboring counties. Many years experience together with every facility and ability, enables us to guarantee satisfaction and promptness in all sales. We have sold for and refer to among others: P. C. Cameron, W. J. Bingham, Orange; Hon. T. Ruffin, J. Newlin & Sons, Alamance; J. H. Haughton, Chatham; White & Cameron, C. Phifer & Co., Concord; C. F. Fisher, Salisbury; E. G. Reade, Person; W. J. Holmes, Rowan. Authorized agents for THE TIMES, to receive subscriptions, etc. 6-1y

PORTER & GORRELL, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, are prepared to execute orders for Drugs, Medicines, and all articles pertaining to the drug business, with accuracy and dispatch. With large and improved arrangements for business, and with a very heavy stock on hand, which has been selected with unusual care, we feel satisfied that we can offer inducements to physicians and others who may give us a call. Physicians who buy from us can rely on having their orders filled with pure and reliable drugs. Special attention will be given to orders. tf

WM. PERCIVAL, ARCHITECT, Fayetteville street, Raleigh, will supply designs, working drawings, specifications and superintendence for churches, public and private buildings, etc. He respectfully refers to those by whom he has been engaged in this State: New Baptist Church committee, Raleigh, University building committee, Chapel Hill; new Court-house committee, Yanceyville, Caswell county; R. S. Tucker, W. M. Boylan, W. C. Harrison, Raleigh; W. S. Battle, Esq., Rocky Mount, Edgecombe county, and others. All letters on business, addressed box 106, Raleigh, N. C., promptly attended to. tf

GEO. H. KELLY, BOOKSELLER, No. 27 Market street, Wilmington, N. C., keeps constantly on hand every variety of school books, miscellaneous books, blank books, drawing books, music books, foolscap and letter papers, ladies' note and billet paper, artist materials of all kinds, letter presses, letter copying books, inks, pencils, envelopes, law books, doctor books, drawing papers, lithographs for Grecian and oil paintings, Wm. Knabe & Co.'s celebrated piano fortes, Grover & Baker sewing machines, and Conner sewing machines. All orders for any of the above articles promptly filled and forwarded by mail, railroad, or otherwise. july30-1y.

FINLEY JOHNSON, being well known as a Writer, would offer his services to all those requiring literary aid. He will write orations, addresses, essays, presentation speeches and replies, prepare matter for the press, write acrostics, lines for albums, obituaries, and in fact attend to every species of correspondence. The utmost secrecy maintained. Post-office address, New York city. 107-tf

WILLIAM C. DONNEL, PHOTOGRAPHIST, Garrett's new building, is taking pictures at fifty cents and upwards. Having just received a large and well assorted variety of cases, he respectfully invites the public generally to call and examine specimens and give him a trial, and if he does not please, he makes no charge. 38-1y

P. A. TATUM, WHOLESALE AND retail dealer in fruits, candies, preserves, nuts, pickles, perfumery, segars, tobacco, snuff, fancy articles, &c., Garrett's building, Greensboro. 41-1y

JOHN R. LONDON, Late of Wilmington, N.C. .... JOHN H. BRYAN, Late of Raleigh, N.C.
LONDON & BRYAN, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 32 India street, Boston, Mass., will devote their attention to the sale of naval stores, cotton, lumber, and Southern produce generally; also to purchasing and shipping all orders for goods, &c. We are prepared to extend the usual facilities to all consignments. dec17-6mp

J. W. WIGGINS, AGENT, (late of Raleigh, N. C.,) General Commission and Produce Merchant, 137 Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va. He will fill orders of every kind promptly. jan14-1y

Miscellaneous.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—In this department our assortment was never better—embracing children's, misses', boy's, gentlemen's and ladies' Shoes and Boots, to all of which we would call the attention of the public. tf COLE & AMIS.